The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY JULY 26, 1900 XXXIX—NO 19

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss
LUCAS COUNTY.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, county and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 5th day of December, D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON,
SEAL] Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

$31.50 Round Trip to Denver and Colorado Springs and Pueblo.

Via Chicago, Union Pacific and North-Western line, July 3, 9, 17, August 1, 7, 21, good returning until October 31. Also very low rates on the same dates to Glenwood Springs, Ogden, Salt Lake City, Hot Springs and Deadwood, S. Dak. Quickest time and best service. All agents sell tickets via Chicago & North-Western Ry. For full particulars address D. W. Alari 234 Superior street, Cleveland O

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio, J H Hur., President, H. L. McLain, Cashier

HARDWARE.

SHEARER & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

MUSSEL & CO manufacturers of Threshing Machine Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, &c

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON RANEL, East Side Jewelry Store East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN dealer in Watches, Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No, 5 South Erie street.

Marquette, on Lake Superior,

is one of the most charming summer resorts reached via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Its healthful location, beautiful scenery, good hotels and complete immunity from hay fever, make a summer outing at Marquette, Mich., very attractive from the standpoint of health, rest and comfort.

For a copy of "The Lake Superior Country," containing a description of Marquette and the copper country, address, with four (4) cents in stamps to pay postage, Geo. H. Heafford, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

A Thousand Tongues

Could not express the rapture of Annie E. Springer, of 1458 Howard street, Philadelphia, Pa., when she found that Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption had completely cured her of a harassing cough that for many years had made life a burden. All other remedies and doctors could give her no help, but she says of this Royal Cure: "It soon removed the pain in my chest and I can now sleep soundly, something I can scarcely remember doing before. I feel like sounding its praises throughout the universe." So will everyone who tries Dr. King's New Discovery for any trouble of the throat, chest or lungs. Price 50c and $1.00. Trial bottles free at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store; every bottle guaranteed

Robbed the Grave.

A startling incident, of which Mr. John Oliver of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no appetite—gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying Electric Bitters; and to my great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they saved my life, and robbed the grave of another victim." Don't delay and fail to try them. Only 50 cts; guaranteed, at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

Editor's Awful Plight.

F. M. Higgins, editor, Seneca, Ill., was afflicted for years with piles that no doctor or remedy helped until he tried Bucklen's Arnica Salve. He writes two boxes wholly cured him. It's the surest pile cure on earth and the best salve in the world. Cure guaranteed. Only 25 cents. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, druggists.

That Throbbing Headache.

Would quickly leave you if you used Dr. King's New Life pills. Thousands of sufferers have proved their matchless merit for sick and nervous headaches. They make pure blood and strong nerves and build up your health. Easy to take. Try them. Only 25 cents. Money back if not cured. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25c a bottle.

KISKIMINETAS SPRINGS SCHOOL prepares boys and young men for college. That is the school specialty. Boys over ten years of age received. Location excellent, beautiful grounds, large corps of teachers and small classes. Handsome catalogue free. Wilson & Fair, Box 600, Saltsburg, Pa.

PRELUDE TO BAD NEWS

British So Regard MacDonald's Message.

FEAR MASSACRE HAS OCCURRED.

Chinese From the Walled City at Tien Tsin, According to a July 15 Report, Said Foreigners Had Taken Refuge in a Bomb Proof.

TIEN TSIN, 6 p. m., Sunday, July 15, via Che Foo, July 17, and Shanghai, July 25.—Chinese from the walled city report that the foreigners in Pekin are living, having taken shelter in a bomb proof. About 7,000 Chinese were engaged in the battle here July 13. More are coming from Pekin.

LONDON, July 25, 4 a. m.—Sir Claude MacDonald's message, dated July 4, appealing for relief, is regarded in London as only a prelude to the absolute confirmation of the massacre. This is the opinion also of the Japanese minister here. The newspapers suggest that the British minister's dispatch was held back and released about the same time as Mr. Conger's undated message.

Requests for mediation of foreign powers are interpreted here to be a proposition for the acceptance of foreign aid to repress the rebellion, and Li Hung Chang's statement that he could restore order with 20,000 white troops is looked upon as a subtle argument in favor of appointing him to the command of the allied forces, to the exclusion of a Japanese.

The Shanghai correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Monday, says:

"In an interview today Li Hung Chang reiterated the statement that, if the Manchu party had been guilty of the horrible treachery involved in a massacre of the members of the legations, he would absolutely refuse to attempt to negotiate. He said the present intention of the Tsung Li Yamen was to memorialize the empress dowager to revictual the legations and then to arrange to send them to Tien Tsin under escort of General Sun Wud Lin. He declared that the fighting had ceased, and that the foreign troops were holding a position south of the Yu Ho bridge, while General Tung Fuh Siang's forces were on the north.

"Earl Li expressed the intention to wait for news of the movement of the foreign legations before proceeding northward. On receiving this he will be escorted by 10,000 troops, who are now mustering in this province.

"Regarding the negotiations, he said he believed China's finances would debar her from paying indemnity, and that the people would never submit to further annexations of territory. He thinks the powers ought to accept assurances of a reformed administration and of the removal of the officials responsible for the crisis."

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The Chinese minister received a dispatch from Sheng, the director of railroads and telegraphs at Shanghai, stating that the foreign ministers are to be sent from Pekin to Tien Tsin under escort; also that the imperial government has not only been protecting them, but has supplied them with food.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROPOSALS TO CHINA.

Recommendations as to What That Government Should Do—Text of Correspondence With the Emperor.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The following correspondence between the president of the United States and the emperor of China was made public by the state department:

Translation of a cablegram received by Minister Wu on July 20 from the taotai of Shanghai, dated July 19:

Have received a telegram from Governor Yuan, of Shan Tung, dated 23d, day of this

MARQUIS SALVAGO RAGGI.
[Italy's minister in Peking.]

moon (July 19) who, having received from the privy council, at Pekin, a dispatch embodying an imperial letter to the president of the United States, has instructed me to transmit it to your excellency. The imperial message is respectfully transmitted, as follows:

The Emperor of China, to His Excellency, the President of the United States. Greeting:

China has long maintained friendly relations with the United States and is deeply conscious that the object of the United States is international commerce. Neither country entertains the least suspicion of distrust toward the other. Recent outbreaks of mutual antipathy between the people and Christian missions caused the foreign powers to view with suspicion the position of the imperial government as favorable to the people and prejudicial to the missions, with the result that the Taku forts were attacked and captured. Consequently there has been clashing of forces with calamitous consequences.

The situation has become more and more serious and critical. We have just received a telegraphic memorial from our envoy, Wu Ting Fang, and it is highly gratifying to us to learn that the United States government, having in view the friendly relations between the two countries, has taken a deep interest in the present situation. Now China, driven by the irresistible course of events, has unfortunately incurred well nigh universal indignation. For settling the present difficulty, China places reliance in the United States. We address this message to your excellency in all sincerity and candidness, with the hope that your excellency will devise measures and take the initiative in bringing about a concert of the powers for the restoration of order and peace. The favor of a kind reply is earnestly requested, and awaited with the greatest anxiety.

KWANG HSU.

26th year, 6th moon, 23d day (July 19, 1900.)

It is, therefore, my duty to transmit the above with the request that your excellency, in respectful obedience of imperial wishes, will deliver the same to its high destination and favor us with a reply.

YU LIEN-YUEN (Taitao at Shanghai).

Kwang Hsu, 28th year, 7th moon, 23d day (July 19, 1900).

This cablegram was at once communicated to the president at Canton, and the following is his reply:

To the Emperor of China. Greeting:

I have received your majesty's message of the 19th of July, and am glad to know that your majestry recognizes the fact that the government and people of the United States desire of China nothing but what is just and suitable. The purpose for which we landed troops in China was the rescue of our legation from grave danger, and the protection of the lives and property of Americans who were sojourning in China in the enjoyment of rights guaranteed them by treaty and by international law. The same purposes are publidly declared by all the powers which have landed military forces in your majesty's empire.

I am to infer from your majesty's letter that the malefactors who have disturbed the peace of China, who have murdered the minister of Germany and a member of the Japanese legation and who now hold besieged in Pekin those foreign diplomatists who still survive, have not only not received any favor or encouragement from your majesty, but are actually in rebellion against the imperial authority. If this be the case, I must solemnly urge upon your majesty's government to give public assurance whether the foreign ministers are alive, and, if so, in what condition?

Second—To put the diplomatic representatives of the powers in immediate and free communication with their respective governments and to remove all danger to their lives and liberty.

Third—To place the imperial authorities of China in communication with the relief expedition so that co-operation may be secured between them for the liberation of the legations, the protection of foreigners and the restoration of order.

If these objects are accomplished it is the belief of this government that no obstacles will be found to exist on the part of the powers to an amicable settlement of all the questions arising out of the recent troubles and the friendly good offices of this government will, with the assent of the other powers, be cheerfully placed at your majesty's disposition for that purpose. WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

July 23, 1900.

By the president:

JOHN HAY, Secretary of State.

LETTER FROM MACDONALD.

He Appealed for Help Under Date of July 4—Forty-Four Deaths Among Foreigners.

LONDON, July 25.—The foreign office received a dispatch from the British consul at Tien Tsin dated Saturday, July 21, stating that he had just received a letter from Sir Claude MacDonald, the British minister at Pekin, and dated July 4, appealing for relief. There were enough provisions at the legation to last a fortnight. The letter said that the garrison was unequal to the task of holding out against a determined attack for many days. There had been 44 deaths and about double that number wounded.

The foreign office thinks the dispatch does not affect the main question of the reported massacre of members of the legation at Pekin.

BRYAN AGREES TO ATTEND.

The Democratic Candidate Accepts an Invitation to the G. A. R. National Encampment.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Colonel William Jennings accepted an invitation to attend the national encampment of the Grand Army in this city next August. General John C. Black, chairman of the committee on invitation, received his formal acceptance, settling a question over which there has been considerable controversy. Colonel Bryan, in the course of his letter to General Black, said:

"When I wrote you on June 28, the convention had not been held, and I did not think it wise to make any promises until the convention was over and I had a chance to consult the committee in regard to the date of notification. I am now in a position to accept the invitation and take great pleasure in doing so, although it is still impossible for me to fix the exact date on account of the uncertainty of my whereabouts just before and just after the encampment. If it is necessary to know the day at once, I would suggest August 30; that would come nearer harmonizing with a subsequent date which I have in contemplation.

"Thanking you again for the consideration shown me by the committee, I am, Very Truly Yours,

"W. J. BRYAN."

EVENTS BRIEFLY NARRATED

Governor General Wood killed decree cutting down Cuban teachers' salaries.

Rev. Vincent Dilloinnis, Pittsburg, sued Pittston, Pa., $40,000 damages for arrest.

General Charles Miller, of Franklin, Pa., to be appointed commander Pennsylvania guard.

Baltimore and Ohio secured control of Pittsburg and Western.

Mrs. Charles Morehead killed herself and child at Philadelphia. Suspicioned husband, boyhood friend of Hanna and formerly wealthy, released.

Ex-Representative George M. Curtis, of Iowa, declined office of first assistant postmaster general.

Indications were that Weiss, anti-Quay candidate for state senator, has safe majority, in Lebanon county, Pa.

National Democratic Chairman Jones left for Washington and New York.

Deputy sheriffs, White Plains, N. Y., fired volleys to prevent prisoners escaping.

AMERICANS' BRAVERY

Deeds of Daring in Fighting at Tien Tsin.

LEONARD CARRIED BUTLER TO REAR

Marine Lieutenant Bore Wounded Brother Officer From Field Under Heavy Fire. Noyes Swam Mile With Only Nose Above Water to Secure Reinforcements.

TIEN TSIN, Saturday, July 14, via Che Foo, July 16, and Shanghai, July 25.—The Ninth regiment, United States infantry, entered the fight at Tien Tsin with 430 men. An incomplete list of casualties shows 18 killed 75 wounded and 2 missing. The marines had 4 killed and 18 wounded.

Major James Regan, Ninth infantry, was wounded in the leg; Captain Edwin V. Bookmiller, Ninth infantry, in the leg and groin; First Lieutenant Smedley D. Butler, United States marine corps, in the leg; Captain William B. Lemly, United States marine corps, in the arm; Second Lieutenant Frank R. Lang, Ninth infantry, in the foot.

First Lieutenant Henry Leonard, of the marine corps, carried Lieutenant Butler from the field under a fierce fire. He was shot in the upper left arm while returning, but ran and swam a mile under fire, getting to the rear.

Captain Charles R. Noyes, who had been slightly wounded in the leg, swam a mile with only his nose above water, with a request for reinforcements.

First Lieutenant Louis B. Lawton, of the Ninth infantry, made a dash for reinforcements under fire, and received three slight wounds.

Colonel Liscum was shot in the abdomen and died half an hour later. His last words were: "Keep up firing."

The Ninth was ordered to support the Japanese, who were receiving an enfilading fire. After crossing a mud wall, about half a mile from the city wall, the Ninth shifted, advancing against the flanking fire, and reached a marsh

COLONEL A. S. DAGGETT.
[Fourteenth infantry in China.]

beside the river at the southwest corner of the city. A body of Chinese in a burned village under the wall just across the river, where they were strongly barricaded, poured in a fire, and whenever an American raised a hand he was shot. A Nordenfeldt gun and two small cannon were also trained upon them. They lay in the mud all day without a surgeon to attend their wounds, and were unable to move or help the wounded, without food and drinking the canal water. They had exhausted their ammunition, except a few rounds, which were retained in order to repel a charge, if it should be made. None expected to escape. A few reaching the rear reported that half of the command had been killed or wounded, including heat prostrations in the estimate.

After the Americans had retired under cover of darkness, they struggled back in squads, painfully exhausted and carrying their wounded. The American hospital was crowded and short of surgeons, there having been no expectation of such losses.

Today squads searched the fields, collecting the dead and wounded. Colonel Liscum's body was escorted to a boat this evening by two battalions of English troops, with a general and a colonel at their head. Lieutenant Colonel Coolidge, who is now commanding the regiment, and Major Lee were among the pallbearers. The chaplain of the marine corps read the service at the canal. The body will be shipped to San Francisco.

The total losses of the allies were about 800. The British lost 50. The Japanese estimate their killed at 50 and wounded at 250. The Russians estimate their casualties at 150.

OHIO STATE OFFICIALS.

They, Republican Candidates and Republican Committees, Expected in Canton on Saturday.

CANTON, O., July 25.—Callers were rapidly increasing in number at the McKinley home in this city. Those who come to pay their respects were still in the majority, but those asking attention on personal matters were rapidly increasing. As the president's time was largely taken up with matters pertaining to the Chinese problem, his callers frequently had long waits.

Ohio state officials, Republican candidates and members of the Republican committees, headed by Governor Nash and General Dick, were expected here on Saturday.

Gardner, the Negro Fiend, Sentenced.

CHILLICOTHE, O., July 25.—Richard Gardner, colored, who narrowly escaped lynching last month on account of the assaulting and murdering of Ethel Long, was sentenced to death and the motion for a new trial was overruled.

SENTIMENT AS TO THIRD TICKET.

It Was Declared Mixed Among Gold Democrats.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 25.—A letter received here from George S. Boutwell, president of the National League of Anti-Imperialists, declared that the writer had no knowledge of the proposed fusion with the gold standard Democrats at the meeting of the latter's national committee today. He indicated that he would oppose such fusion.

Many gold standard Democrats arrived.

Sentiment regarding the nomination of a third ticket is mixed. The Indiana contingent has declared against such a course.

WILLING TO KILL HIM.

Powers So Expressed Himself As to Goebel.

IF SEATED, MORE BLOODSHED.

Accused, Talking of Colson-Scott Tragedy, Predicted More Killing if Goebel Got Seat—Strange Man's Call to Mountaineers to Get Ready to Shoot.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., July 25.—In the trial of Caleb Powers, accused of complicity in the murder of Governor Goebel, the prosecution was granted a writ against managers of both telegraph offices in Frankfort requiring them to bring into court all cipher telegrams sent through their offices between Dec. 22, 1899, and Feb. 5, 1900.

Editor McDonald, of Frankfort, testified that on Jan. 30, a few minutes prior to the shooting, he saw W. H. Culton and another whom he thought was State Inspector Lester, standing at the point where Goebel fell shortly afterwards. On Saturday prior to the assassination witness saw a man run down the steps from the legislative hall and call to a crowd of mountain men:

"Go and get your gun, it's time for the shooting to begin."

Representative Berry (Rep.) had just been unseated. Witness did not know the man.

Miss Ella Smith, of Barbourville, told of a conversation between John Powers and herself on Jan. 16. They were regretting the Colson-Scott tragedy, which happened at Frankfort that day, and Powers said there would be more bloodshed at Frankfort if Goebel was seated. Witness was surprised at this statement and said: "Oh, Mr. Powers, you would not be willing to kill him, would you?" To which Powers replied that he would.

James Fletcher, of Knox county, testified that he heard John Powers says in December: "Taylor has been elected governor, and if any effort is made to count him out Goebel will never be seated."

John F. Dazier, of Knox county, testified that he heard Charles Finley, then secretary of state, tell Caleb Powers early in December that he would leave a shotgun loaded with buckshot in the office of the secretary of state, and advised Powers to use it if any attempt was made to unseat him. The court excluded this testimony, deciding that it was not competent.

George Lockhart, of Knox county, said Caleb Powers arranged with him to go armed to Frankfort for a month. Powers told him he would be paid if Taylor won the contest.

JESTER ALLEGED PERSECUTION.

Motion by Defense For Declaration of Not Guilty Overruled.

NEW LONDON, Mo., July 25.—Evidence was closed for the prosecution in the case of Alexander Jester, charged with murdering Gilbert Gates in 1871. A motion by the defense that the jury be dismissed and Jester declared not guilty was overruled.

Captain Julius Dunn, 78 years old, residing near Moberly, Mo., gave the closing testimony for the state. He swore that he saw a pool of fresh blood in Hulen lane in the winter of 1871. A few days later the witness heard that two men answering the description of Jester and Gates had passed through. After a recess the defense presented its case. Jester declared that he had heard some remarkable misstatements from the witness stand, even from his relatives. He declared that he is being persecuted.

PLOTTED TO HOLD UP A TRAIN.

Chicago Police Had an Encounter With a Gang They Suspect.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Six men and three boys, all armed with revolvers, waited several hours at the Drexel Park station, on the Big Four. They were observed and the police notified. A wagonload of bluecoats hurried to the scene and were met by a brisk fire, which they returned. After a few minutes of fighting the police rushed at their opponents. They captured three boys, each armed with two pistols.

The six men, three of them colored, had fled. The boys told the police the men had given them the revolvers and told them to shoot when their seniors did. The police declare that the men evidently intended to stop a Big Four train and rob it.

WILL NOT SIGN THE SCALE.

American Steel Hoop Lines Up With Republic Company.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., July 25. — The American Hoop company notified Secretary Nutt, of the Iron Manufacturers' association that they will not sign the scale presented by the Amalgamated association and that they will take the same position in the matter as the Republic Iron and Steel company.

If a call is issued for a scale conference it must be for the purpose of modifying the Indianapolis scale, otherwise they will not partcipate. The outlook was against early resumption by the mills.

CONGER'S LETTER.

One is Received at Tientsin on the 21st.

RELIEF MUST COME SOON.

Foreigners Were in British Legations and Were Constantly Under Fire—Admiral Kempff's Reasons for Not Joining in Attack on Taku Forts—Russian Troops Said to be in Pekin.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—[By Associated Press]—A telegram has been received from Captain Thomas, of the United States cruiser Brooklyn, now at Cheefoo, dated July 24, saying: "A written message, signed by Minister Conger, July 4, was received at Tientsin on the 24th. It said foreigners had been besieged for two weeks in the British legation, and that there was grave danger of a general massacre by Chinese soldiers, who were shelling the legation daily. Relief must come soon if at all. The city is without government, and the Chinese are determined to kill all foreigners in Pekin. The entry of relief forces into the city will probably be hotly contested.

Consul General Goodnow cables that Li Hung Chang will remain at Shanghai for the present.

DAMAGING EVIDENCE.

Governor Taylor's Secretary Testifies at Georgetown.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., July 25.—[By Associated Press]—McKenzie Todd, Governor Taylor's private secretary, testified today to the strange conduct of Youtzey on the day of the assassination of Goebel. He said he knelt by the window in the secretary of state's office and pointed a gun out of the window. He had the blind pulled down. When asked what he meant, he said: "If trouble started this building must be protected." Witness left the room before the shooting of Goebel, leaving Powers and Youtzey in it. Powers had previously asked witness to get Youtzey out of the room. Powers told Youtzey that it would never do for any one to shoot from that building. Witness was in a room adjoining the governor's when the shooting occurred. The governor came from his room and asked what had happened. When told that Goebel was shot he exclaimed, "My God, that is awful." Witness refused to make a statement in the interest of Powers when asked to do so by Judge Matthews, while Powers was in jail. The illness of a juror at this point suspended the hearing till afternoon.

KEMPP'S REASONS.

Tells Why He Did Not Join in Attack on Taku.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—[By Associated Press]—The navy department today made public the mail report of the taking of the Taku forts, and Admiral Kempff's reasons for not joining in the attack. The admiral said that unless a state of war existed he could not join in the attack on the forts or railway. He ordered Captain Wise, of the Monocacy, to protect American interests, but in case he was attacked he should consider it a declaration of war and act accordingly.

Adjutant General Corbin has a dispatch from General Chaffee announcing his safe arrival at Nagasaki.

THE SICK AND WOUNDED

Removed to the Hospital Ship at Taku.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—[By Associated Press]—The navy department is in receipt of a dispatch saying that all of the American sick and wounded at Tientsin have been removed to Taku and placed on board the United States hospital ship, the Solace.

A DOUBTFUL STORY.

Russian Troops Entered Pekin Two Days Ago.

LONDON, July 25.—[By Associated Press]—The correspondent of the Standard sends a startling statement to the effect that the Russians claim that their forces entered Pekin two days ago, and that all the foreigners were safe.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

Messrs. Hemperly and Wagoner Elected Delegates to State Meeting.

W. E. N. Hemperly and Charles E. Wagoner were Tuesday evening elected to represent Sippo Valley Camp, of the Modern Woodmen of the World, at the seventh annual convention and outing of the association, to be held at Sandusky and Cedar Point, opening tomorrow. Messrs. Hemperly and Wagoner will board the special train bearing other delegates to the convention and outing at the Wheeling & Lake Erie station, in this city, at 5:25 o'clock Thursday morning.

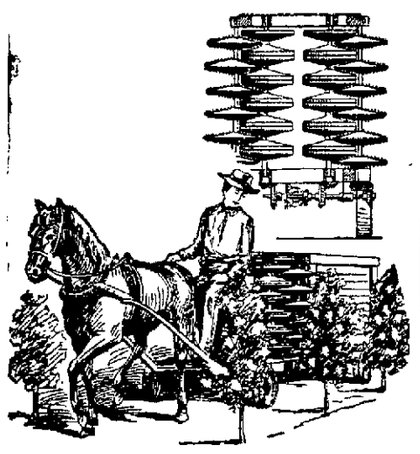
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

New Cotton Picker

A MACHINE WHICH WORKS FAST AND DOES NOT TEAR THE PLANT.

An improved cotton picker has been invented by William J. Dyer of Shreveport, La., which is arranged to insure a clean and thorough removal of the bolls from high or low cotton bushes or plants without tearing the fibers of the lint or the growing plant.

The machine, says The Scientific American, comprises a horse drawn, well supported box, at the sides of the open front end of which vertical shafts are journaled, carrying picking disks. Each picking disk is formed with a solid core, whose top and bottom diverge from the edge to the center. Between these picker shafts two other vertical shafts are journaled, provided with brushes beveled at top and bottom to conform with the toothed picking disks. On the lower ends of these four vertical shafts beveled pinions are carried which mesh with beveled gears on a forward transverse shaft geared with the traction axle. The beveled gears are so proportioned with respect



MECHANICAL COTTON PICKER.

to the pinions that the picker shafts will rotate at a lower rate of speed than the brush shafts.

As the machine is drawn forward the outer sides of the picking disks pass between adjacent branches of the bushes, and the teeth remove the lint from the bolls. The cotton lint thus picked is carried inward as the picker shafts rotate and swept off the disks by the brushes into the box.

In order to prevent the lint from flying sidewise and outward from the brushes and pickers and to prevent clogging of the brushes and pickers by the lint angularly disposed canvas flanges are arranged on the forward ends of the sides of the box, which flanges are provided with cut out portions for the passage of the picking disks.

Boer Tobacco Now.

One outcome of the Transvaal war may be the popularity of Boer tobacco in England. This product of South Africa is pure, cheap, clean and healthful. In South Africa the newly arrived inveterate smoker speedily drops his accustomed brands and changes to the local product. There are many varieties of Boer tobacco, all of which are palatable.

The best Transvaal tobacco is grown in the neighborhood of Rustenburg, about 40 miles northwest of Pretoria, near President Kruger's private farms. Here many hundred thousands of pounds weight are grown yearly, home cured and sent to the markets in huge tight rolls.

Other well known varieties of the Boer leaf are the Pondo, Fingo, Basuto and Xesibe tobaccos. These are grown in the native territories after which they are christened.

The most fragrant of them is the Pondo tobacco, which is grown on the seacoast. It is packed up in a tall sugar loaf shape, the leaves being dampened and pressed into a tight mass. The cone is packed into a covering made of reeds gathered from the river banks and is tied firmly with thongs.

Kinetoscope Views of Plant Growth.

In his studies of slow motions Professor Charles S. Slichter, by means of kinetoscope pictures, has so magnified the motions that the growth of seedling peas and beans during three weeks is shown in a few seconds. The plants were photographed on the kinetoscope film by artificial light at intervals of a few minutes to a few hours during the three weeks. On projecting the pictures upon the screen at the usual rate, the motion of growth was magnified about 500,000 times, and the different rates of development of the various parts were brought out very clearly. Among the striking results was the curious behavior of a pea struggling to enter impenetrable soil, the root curving and writhing much like an angleworm, while the pea was rolled about very grotesquely.—Popular Science.

Pine Leaves, or "Needles."

The California Fruit Grower tells us that pine needles are being utilized in south Oregon. The needles are boiled and then run through horizontal wooden rollers, which extract the juice. This is called pine needle oil, which is supposed to possess medical properties. The pulp is used as a medicated material for upholstering and is also said to be a good substitute for horsehair. It is said that insect pests will not live in furniture that has been upholstered with pine needles.

Strawberries on Trees.

Our lowly strawberry plant has been trained into an upright form by a Frenchman, M. Baltet. The method is simplicity itself. The runners are trained up vertically and tied to a stake. This is an adaptation of the principle recently applied to violets.—Popular Science.

BRAIN LIFTS FOR AUSTRALIA

American Elevators to Solve Problem of Storage of Antipodal Grain.

Americans are so accustomed to the thought of going to Europe for old world ideas that it will seem odd to think that to a great continent America is old world to a certain extent. In Philadelphia recently were two Australians whose main purpose in visiting the United States was to get from us such hints and suggestions as Americans have been in the habit of going to Europe to get. Viewed from one point, we have ceased to be an infant nation, and we have now taken our place securely among the older governments of the earth.

Robert Baxter and John S Smith, citizens well to do and of affairs in Victoria, have been touring the United States for the purpose of getting hints from us to help Australia in her solution of problems which have ceased to be such with us, says the Philadelphia Press. Australia is a great cereal growing country, yet in the broad sweep of its great continent it has not one grain elevator. Messrs. Baxter and Smith, after their return to Victoria, purpose to erect a number of elevators such as are scattered with such profusion through the west and in our great cities. Australian capital is to be interested, but the work of erecting and the profits thereof will fall to the hands of Americans.

In the thoughts of these gentlemen and of others of their race Australia is destined to become one of the great cereal producing countries of the world. Three things are necessary to make it such—irrigation and transportation and handling facilities. Irrigation has begun, transportation is on its way, but the problem of storage of millions of bushels of grain is the thing that confronts the younger America.

FOOLED BY A TELESCOPE.

How a Force of Boxers Were Held In Check For Several Days.

A telescope mounted on a swivel on the wall of the compound of the American mission at Tungchow held a force of Boxers in check for several days, according to The North China Herald of June 6, a copy of which recently reached New York.

The fanatics thought the telescope was a Maxim gun of high power and feared to attack the compound, in which were 9 men and 25 women and children. To the fear caused by the telescope those in the compound owed their lives, as they were poorly armed and in no condition to resist an attack. The only weapons in the compound were one rifle, two shotguns and a few revolvers.

A report was also circulated among the Boxers and believed by them that the missionaries had dug a great hole about the compound and filled it with highly explosive chemicals. This and the bogus Maxim gun caused the fanatics to beat a retreat.

TESTING AN ELECTRIC LOG.

Navy Trying a New Contrivance to Register Distance Traveled.

The torpedo boat Porter has concluded some tests with the McGray electric log held at Newport, at the order of Secretary Long, says the New York Sun. The board conducting the tests consisted of Lieutenant Bronough, Lieutenant Gillis and Ensign Hallighan. The log is an ordinary rotator, on whose shaft a carriage travels back and forth, completing an electric circuit at every twentieth of a knot and registering on a dial placed on board ship.

A battery of twelve dry cells will run the log 15,000 miles. At ordinary speed 150 feet of cable are required, and at 24 knots 250 feet of cable are used. The Porter was run from 10 to 24 knot speed the other day, and the log worked perfectly. One of the logs is now on board the flagship New York.

A Copper Lined Cavern.

While crosscutting on the Atlantic cable mine the workmen encountered the entrance to a large cavern, and after the smoke of the blasts had cleared away entrance was made to the subterranean find. It consists of a large circular apartment in which 30 or 40 men could comfortably stand. The walls are covered with oxidized copper, and by the twinkling lights of the miners' candles the effect is most strikingly beautiful, many strange figures and forms having been left for ages only to be found at this time in a most unexpected manner, says the Denver Republican. It is thought that the cavern extends much farther on under Silver creek, and its continued exploration is awaited with much curiosity and speculation.

A New Photographic Developer.

The new developer, adurol, which is prepared in Germany, is increasing in popularity, says The Scientific American. According to the report of the Imperial College of Vienna, it is superior to hydroquinone as a developing agent and gives less fog. The image developed in adurol appears in five to ten seconds as compared to 40 seconds with hydroquinone. The development is completed in four to five minutes as against six to seven minutes with the latter. The finished image is also somewhat softer in tone. Professor Vogel, the late eminent photographic authority of Berlin, and Professor Bothamley of London are of the same opinion and prefer the new developer to hydroquinone.

Out of the Frying Pan Into the Fire.

The telegraph editors thought fate dealt harshly with them when the hard names in South Africa came to them for solution after the British-Boer excitement started, but compared to the Chinese nomenclature they are now unraveling, says the Kansas City Times, the Dutch names were soft snaps.

HOW IS THIS CROP COMING ON?

We do not refer to the corn or the oats or the hogs or any of your farm crops as usually named. We mean the crop of boys and girls in the farm home, the crop which too many farmers give the least attention to. Now, see here, my friend, you have a just right to feel proud of that fine team of horses which you have raised or that 275 pound 6-month-old pig or that yearling steer which turns the scales at 1,100 pounds or that crop of corn which averaged up 75 bushels to the acre or the county or state fair premium which you won on some of your farm products, but if you are raising in your home three or four ill mannered, uncouth and ignorant boys and girls you are making the biggest kind of a fizzle of your agricultural work. It is a pity, but it is all too true, that there are men who give the hogs, cows and horses on their farms infinitely better care and attention than they do their boys and girls. Never forget that the future progress of this republic depends almost wholly upon the kind of boys and girls raised in America's farm homes.

NOT A DAIRY ITEM.

It may be said that this is not strictly an agricultural item, but it has, after all, no little to do with many a man's success on the farm. What we want to say is this: Young man, don't select as your wife a young lady, no matter how sweet, accomplished and pretty she may be, who is weak and sickly or whose ancestry is tainted with some hereditary disease. It is almost needless to point out the pitiful fate of the young invalid wife in the farm home. The place is hard enough for the physically perfect woman. Then there is another phase to this matter best stated perhaps by saying bluntly that because of physical weakness and infirmity or because of hereditary taint some people should never marry at all. The children of the future have a God given right at least to be well born. In selecting a wife use a little good sense on the line indicated. The girls can read and transpose this item also.

SPARE THE HAWKS.

Facts go to prove that hawks of all kinds are friends of the farmer, yet the sight of a hawk on the premises is nine times out of ten a signal for some one to get a gun and shoot it or the discovery of a hawk's nest in the big timber a certain sign that the farmer's boys will rob it. It is true that the ben hawk will sometimes make a raid on the poultry yard, but this very rarely happens. On the other hand, it is working hard 14 hours a day through the summer season to clean the farmer's fields of gophers, rabbits and mice. The hawk is not nearly so destructive to bird life as the crow and never, like the crow, destroys the nests of other birds. Unless actually taken in the act of carrying off the poultry the hawk should never be molested.

THE VALUE OF TREES.

The planting of trees over all the treeless portions of the prairie west is a patriotic duty. Wherever a tree can be grown, elms and maples along the highways, willows in the sag holes, trees on rough lands bordering all streams, on bottom lands subject to overflow, there plant them. Trees modify and temper extremes of climate and break the force of the winds—the hot winds of the summer and the blizzards of winter. They check the evaporation of moisture from the soil and increase the humidity of the atmosphere. Every foot of the western prairie farm should be used for timber culture up to the full extent of not interfering with the proper working of the land and the production of crops.

THE BUSINESS WIFE.

Not a few men are fortunate in having a wife with a business turn of mind and are relieved of not a little care and responsibility by letting the wife do the buying for the family. Such a woman will always spend money more advantageously than a man, will make a dollar go much further. Other women have no knack this way and always depend upon the husband to buy all that is needed unless it is the baby's clothes. Girls should be better educated along this line. To know how to prudently spend and care for a dollar is worth more to a girl than to be able to paint a red dog on a piece of yellow canvas or twang the strings of a mandolin.

FARM WATERWORKS.

Every well arranged farm should have a small system of waterworks, a supply of water under pressure for use in washing off the buggy and the tired and dirty horses, for irrigating the flower beds and the strawberry patch. Wherever there is a windmill a small tank can be put up and the mill made to fill it. Thirty dollars will buy tank and piping to thus fit out any ordinary farm home. A pipe should run from the tank to the kitchen and for eight months in the year, when most water is needed, would give the housekeeper a supply of water in the house without going out to the well for it.

D. A. Kent of Jewell Junction, Ia., has been appointed by the Turkish government to the position of instructor in the science of agriculture. Inasmuch as the fellahin, or farmers, of that country plow their fields with a bullock hitched to a wooden crotch it would seem as though Mr. Kent would have his hands full in organizing a kindergarten class in agriculture.

If a good licking will not cure your dog of the habit of rushing out into the highway and barking at passersby, try a shotgun. Give him a charge of bird shot at a distance of six rods and see him find business at the house right away. If you so shoot him, it may save his life.

SAVE THE CORN FODDER.

The failure of the usual May rains through quite an extensive portion of the west proved very disastrous to the year's hay crop, and the crop of timothy hay will be very light. Added to this is the fact that over about the same area the clover very generally winter killed, and if never before the farmers of the corn belt are this year face to face with the problem of how best to utilize the fodder of their cornfields for forage the coming winter. The first and most important step in this connection is to arrange for the cutting up of the crop at the proper time. There are but a very few days when the corn crop is just right to cut up to get the best results. The exact stage of maturity when the crop should be cut is when the stalk and leaves are still green with the husk of the ear well turned or when the kernels on the ear are in the stiff dough stage. While corn so cut will shrink to some extent in the number of pounds of shelled corn which it will produce to the acre, the fodder is of enough greater feeding value to more than offset the loss. Most corn is allowed to stand too long before it is cut. Another thing, the larger the shocks made of the bundles of cut corn the better the fodder will be. The handling and feeding of the corn fodder after it is cut will greatly vary. If steers are being kept, feed the shocks out on a clean blue grass pasture, allowing the steers to pick off the ears, they then to be followed by stock cattle to clean up the residue. The fodder may be hauled up in the late fall when it is well cured and put under a shed or in a barn to be husked or shredded or thrashed or run through a cutter. Each man will be governed by the kind of stock he has to feed and his facilities for handling the fodder, for there is no best way. The point is to use it that the greatest good can be got out of it with the smallest expenditure of labor.

EDUCATE YOURSELF.

If the hired man of today who seeks employment upon the farm would, as he can find time, study the elementary principles of mechanics so that he would know something about the different sorts of machinery which are used on the farm and would post himself up on stock feeding and breeding and dairy lines, he could very easily command better wages than he now receives. He does not need to go to college to do this. He must first of all resolve to get better posted, next he must avail himself of suitable reading matter bearing on these lines, and then he should seek to educate himself in a practical way as he does his daily work on the farm. With books, eyes, ears and gray matter working harmoniously it is surprising how much one can find out, how much practical knowledge one can get which others are willing to pay good money for. Few men understand how much they may do in the matter of educating themselves. Now, if a hired man would rather go a-sparking some girl or go off on a night toot to town or just crawl into bed and snooze away his spare time he may be sure that he will remain just a common plug hired hand as long as he lives. It is the supreme privilege for every young man who lives under the stars and stripes that he may make the most and very best of himself if he will, with the aid of schools and colleges or without them. What the young man wills to do for himself in this way he may do. He can be chump or man, prince or beggar, land owner or tramp, be simply endured as a social parasite and economic leech or make the old world the better for his having lived in it. Be it one talent or ten which is given, let them be properly used.

Take it one year with another, counting all expense and allowing fair wages for work and reasonable interest on the land investment, the bushel of corn cannot be produced for less than 20 cents in what is known as the corn belt. And take it one year with another this bushel of 20 cent corn if fed out on the farm to cows, hogs, chickens, sheep and horses will bring the man who raises and feeds it not less than 40 cents; hence corn so grown and used is the most profitable crop raised in the territory referred to. More, as a crop it makes a smaller drain upon the soil than any other raised, and its conversion into meat and dairy products upon the farm insures the continued and increasing fertility of the land upon which it is raised.

The milk of the cow is never so basely prostituted as when converted into poor cheese. And what a lot of poor cheese there is made! While the advance in methods of butter making has been steady and continuous for the past ten years until with the best creameries an almost perfect article is uniformly produced and hundreds of young men educated scientifically as butter makers are to be obtained, it is just as rare as it ever was to find a man who can take milk and convert it into a well flavored, well cured, wholesome cheese. Out of seven samples of cheese on sale at seven different places which we tested lately not one was fit for a white man to eat. They were either stinkers or skimmed or oversalted, good for nothing but rat bait.

A distant reader of these notes writes us that he wishes we could come and see his fine fruit garden which the reading of this department had enabled him to secure. He writes that he has all the asparagus, strawberries, black and red raspberries, red and white currants, plums and apples which the family can use and lots besides. He significantly adds that he considers the home fruit acre by far the most valuable acre which he has upon his fine farm. Go thou and do likewise.

NEAT AND ELEGANT.

Design For a Modern Dwelling That Will Cost $2,250 to Build.

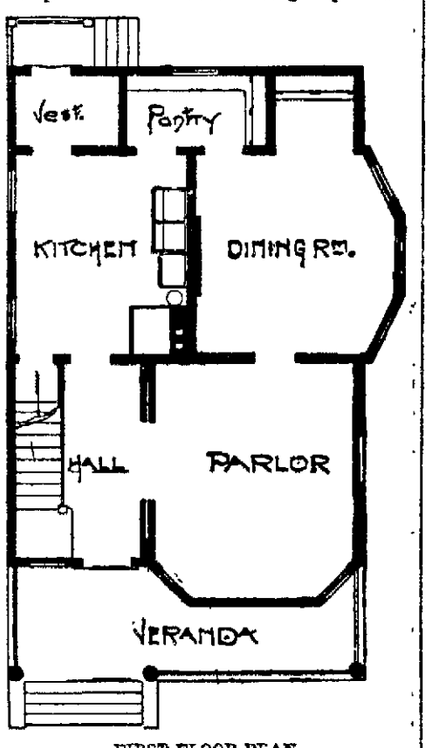
[Copyright, 1900, by George Hitchings, architect, 1090 Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn.]

This design is treated in the colonial style, and the principal feature of the exterior is the piazza with its colonial columns. The underpinning is built of red brick laid up in red mortar. The superstructure of wood is covered with

FRONT ELEVATION.

sheathing placed diagonally, building paper and clapboards and is painted a colonial yellow, with cream and white trimmings. The roof is covered with shingles and stained a moss green.

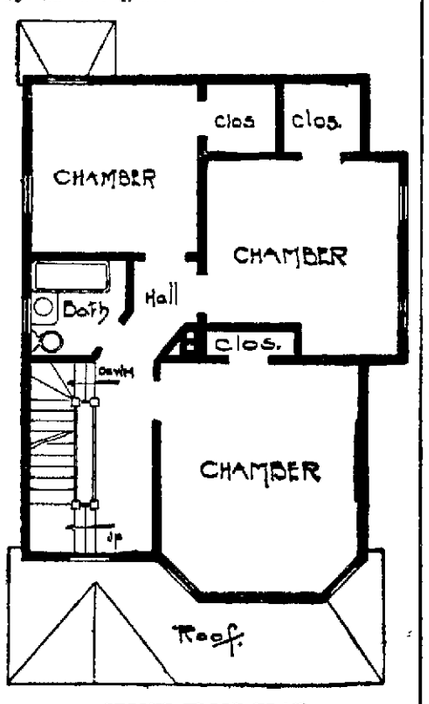
Dimensions—front, 25 feet; side, 34 feet, not including piazza; height of ceilings—cellar, 7 feet; first floor, 10 feet; second floor, 9 feet 6 inches; attic, 8 feet. The interior arrangement is most complete. It contains a large open hall



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

connected with parlor by sliding doors and ornamented by a staircase built of ash, finished natural.

The house is trimmed throughout with selected cypress, finished with one coat of filler and three coats of rubbing varnish. The dining room is fitted up with a handsome hard wood mantel and a china closet built in. The pantry, which forms a connection between the dining room and kitchen, is elegantly fitted up with a dresser and shelves and is lighted by an art glass window. The kitchen



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

has a soapstone wash tray, a galvanized iron sink and boiler and a range with gas stove attachment.

The vestibule in the rear is built so as to give ample room for an icebox. The bathroom has a hard wood floor with imitation tile wainscoting five feet high. The fixtures are open set with nickel trimmings. The attic has servants' rooms and a large storeroom. Cost to build complete, $2,250.

Building Notes.

The Spanish have a proverb that a house without a porch is like a face without an eyebrow.

Newel posts carried up to the ceiling stiffen the trimmer above and often add greatly to the effectiveness of the staircase.

No room should be made without some provision for heating it, whether or not other rooms are heated. The exigencies of sickness often call for heated rooms when artificial heat in any other part of the house would be almost unbearable.—Philadelphia Press.

The Ingle Nook.

Naturally the larger the house the more extensive the ingle nook or cozy corner. It may be but a paneled bench by the fireplace wall in a corner of the hall, and in such case the eye only is satisfied, or it may be a low ceiling corner built out from the hallway, with a deep fireplace inviting the log, with firedogs and the old hob grate, where a kettle may sing, and a hearth upon which the roasting chestnut will tell your fortune and baking apples scent the air. That is the fireplace plus a high chimney shelf.

FORGET BUSINESS AT NIGHT

That Is the Only Way to Be Sure of Doing Your Best Work.

"Every business man of common sense knows, whether he chooses to acknowledge it or not, that the farther away he gets in the evening from his commercial associations during the day, so that his business associates or thoughts of it or them cannot get at him, the healthier he is, the wiser life he leads—in short, the better off he is in every respect and the abler for the duties of the morrow," writes Edward Bok in The Ladies' Home Journal.

"Now, what does he get in the city in the evening, even if he lives a carefully regulated life? There is no mode of life he can possibly follow which is in any way recuperative to his mental or physical being. He has never been out of hearing of the noises of the city or out of the range of its lights. Every night he has slept in the polluted air of the city and in the morning has looked out on the gray sidewalks which he sees all day long. What does such a man know of the exhilarating, refreshing and blood quickening experience of opening the shutters of his chamber window upon a landscape of space and sunshine? And, what is far worse, what do his wife and children know of such a blessing?

"Yet he deludes himself into the belief that he must live in the city, so as to be 'in touch with things.' If you ask him what those 'things' are, you invariably discover that they are of a business nature, either strictly business or some social convention which he feels has a bearing on his business. But it is always business, business! Now, a man living under this pressure rarely does his best work, although he fully believes that he is doing it. But he cannot be giving out the best because he does not allow the best to get within him."

How to Have Genius Rewarded.

The artist was bewailing his luck.

"My paintings are gems," he said. "Even the critics admit that, but I can't get any prices for them."

"Of course not," returned the man of business. "You see, the trouble with you is that you are alive, and genius is rewarded only after death. Now, if you could arrange to die"—

"But how could I profit by that?" demanded the artist.

"Let me finish," said the man of business. "If you could arrange to die temporarily, your fortune would be made. Just make me the executor of your estate, drop out of sight for awhile and you will have both fame and money. The trouble with you artists is that you have no head for business. Now the moment you are gone you will be written up and lauded, and all the pathos of your struggle for recognition will be brought out, and people will just fall over themselves to get your paintings. Just give me a chance to kill you off, and I'll have you rolling in wealth."—Chicago Post.

Sharp.

Doctor—Stick out your tongue, Tommy.

Tommy—Not on your life! I did that yesterday to my teacher, and I still ache all over for it.—Wiener Tagblatt.

SYRUP OF FIGS

ACTS GENTLY ON KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS,

CLEANSES THE SYSTEM EFFECTUALLY;

DISPELS COLDS HEADACHES & FEVERS;

OVERCOMES HABITUAL CONSTIPATION PERMANENTLY.

TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS,

BUY THE GENUINE—MAN'F'D BY

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

LOUISVILLE, KY. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEW YORK, N.Y.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE 50c. PER BOTTLE.

YOUNG MAN!

Are you Saving Money?

Better begin at once by investing in on of our lots.

$10 down will start you on the road to riches.

Our lots are sure to increase in value.

Have You Money?

We have figures to show that you can make 8 per cent. or more if you invest with us.

Lots from $150 to $600.

Business property and dwellings for sale. Office open Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

JAMES R. DUNN,

Over 50 S. Erie St.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

TWO TIGHT CORNERS.

EXCITING CHAPTERS IN THE LIFE OF A POLICE CAPTAIN.

A Hard Struggle For Life With a Stalwart Murderer and a Narrow Escape From Death at the Hands of an Armed Maniac.

"Yes, we have to deal with some queer people and some dangerous people," said a police captain, "and I must say, but not boastfully, that we now and then have to use judgment that is at once quick and reliable. I remember several years ago we had a highwayman in the station house who had shot a man and robbed him. He was a dangerous criminal and a mighty powerful man, and he was in a good position to go down for life or be executed, for his victim was at the point of death. One night he asked that I be sent to his cell. I had arrested him and had tried to get a confession from him, but all my efforts had been vain. He had taken a violent dislike to me, and he had laughed at all my endeavors. The deduction I made when I heard he wished to see me was that he had changed his mind and intended to confess, so I went to the cellroom and talked with him.

"'Captain,' said he in a confiding way, 'I want you to come in here and sit down. This secret is making a wreck of me, and I want to tell you everything.'

"He seemed quite penitent, and without any hesitation I opened the cell door and sat down on the bench beside him.

"'Is Mr. —— going to die?' was his first question.

"'The doctor says he cannot live,' I replied.

"'Then the chances for my going to the chair are better than good?' asked he.

"I replied that they were. The prisoner lapsed apparently into deep meditation, and while the spell was upon him he paced up and down the cell. Suddenly he slammed the door of the cell, placed himself before me and said in a rather fearsome voice:

"'I've finished one, and if I do two I can get nothing worse than the chair.'

"Saying which, he leaped at me, leading out a powerful blow as he did so. I was, of course, up and ready for him and had a billy in my hand. He had nothing but his big fists, feet and teeth, any of which he was ready and anxious to use, but he was twice a match for me even up. I don't know how I did it. If he had got the best of me just for a second, I would have been pounded to death; there is no doubt of that. I rapped him on the head time and time again with my billy, felt his blood flying over me, heard him snarl and also felt the imprint of his powerful fists. It took me five minutes to lay him out, and I must say that I never spent five busier minutes in my life. Oh, he's in prison now. He's doing 20 years.

"I remember another little experience I had that is not easy to forget. I was sitting in my private office one afternoon when a well built, stylishly clad young man entered, bowed pleasantly and sat down on the edge of the sofa.

"'I never was down in this part of the city before,' he said, 'and, being here, I thought I'd stop in and visit with you.'

"'That's right,' I rejoined. 'I'm always glad to receive callers.'

"I looked closely at the man. I couldn't place him at all. It seemed that I had seen him some place too. He was about 30 years old, was stalwart and had an attractive face that bore slight traces of dissipation

"'Beg pardon, my friend,' said I, 'but I really can't just place you. I know we've met, but where?'

"'No, we haven't met before. I never saw you before today in my life. I'm from Baltimore. I've heard of you a lot of times.'

"The dialogue lagged for a few moments, and in that time I scrutinized the stranger. He mystified me in a small degree, and I was interested in him. He broke the silence:

"'Say, captain, I've got something very important to see you about. I'll just close this door, and it's just as well that no one knows what we do or say. Now, I wish first to impress you with the importance of this meeting. It is the most momentous occasion of my life, and on its success or failure depends my future. Captain (the stranger leaned over and whispered in my ear), I'm going to cut your throat!'

"I was sitting with my profile to the stranger, and he was leaning toward me. Casting my eyes sidewise, I saw that he held an opened razor in his right hand. I did not move immediately.

"'So you're going to cut my throat?' I said, quietly turning part way around.

"'Yes, captain. I have been commanded by God to do so. I'm sorry, but it must be done. Get ready.'

"'That's all right, my friend. I'm perfectly willing you shall carry out your mission; but, to tell the truth, I hate to get blood all over my furniture here. It wouldn't be nice to dirty up the office, would it? Suppose we go in the back room?'

"'That'll do. Come on,' rejoined the maniac quickly.

"I got up. The maniac's back was toward me. With one bound I had my arms about his waist and his arms pinned to his side. I then called for help, and two officers rushed into my office. It took four big men to put that maniac in a cell. He's in an asylum now."—Buffalo Express.

A wedding ring should fit the finger. If it is too large, it is a sign of shallowness of purpose; if too tight, it suggests that the union pinches somehow. A perfect fitting ring is symbolic of a perfect, harmonious union.

FARM, ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

BY J. S. TRIGG.

Copyright, 1900, by J. S. Trigg, Rockford, Ia.

Correspondence Solicited.

The onion is a very old vegetable, and it smells just exactly as it did 3,000 years ago.

A Nebraska creamery is making and shipping a carload of choice creamery butter a day to eastern consumers.

All milking utensils need to come in contact with water at a temperature of 212 degrees not less than twice a day.

There is always some one to apologize and excuse the mean tricks of a dog. In this particular the dog fares better than the man.

The heavy draft horses of Europe are driven without lines. In this country, when well fed on American oats, they have too much ginger to be handled in this manner.

It seems almost wicked to kill and broil that young rooster just as he begins to get gay, but it is not half as wicked as it is to try to eat him when he is a tough old granddaddy.

Where flies most abound there, not far away, will be found the piles of manure and garbage in which they breed. A sweating pile of stable manure near the house will breed them by the million.

The man who studies the climatic changes, the weather and the seasons on his own farm will be a long way ahead of the man who depends upon the prophecies of some conscienceless weather crank.

If you have a young fruit or shade tree growing on the lawn, the ground should be kept free from grass for a distance of not less than three feet from the tree, otherwise the tree will be starved and suffer for lack of moisture.

A new law passed last winter by the Missouri legislature raises the age at which the citizen becomes exempt from payment of road poll taxes from 50 to 60 years. There is lots of kicking among the graybeards and baldheads as a result.

A famous old colored cook, one who can cook a possum or a chicken and a pone cake to a turn, says that if a rusty nail is put in the pot along with the tough old rooster he will come out tender as spring chicken. Now, mind, we do not vouch for this!

Seven colts sired by Hanover, the noted racing sire, were sold in New York in one day recently and brought the big figures of $20,000, $14,500, $9,000, $8,500, $5,600 and two $7,000 each. The automobile has not hurt the sale of this class of horses evidently.

It is a truth which needs to be constantly presented to thousands of farmers that a bushel of corn can almost always be doubled in value by marketing it in the form of meat, butter or poultry. The successful farmer works up his own raw materials. Five cent pork, beef and mutton means 50 cent corn.

Nearly all the women and girls we ever knew had a kick coming on dishwashing, but we never could see why it was any more unpleasant or monotonous sort of work to wash dishes than it is for a man to have to milk the cows and clean out the barns, and men seldom complain because they have to do this work.

Unless a business of $100,000 a year is in sight the $5,000 creamery is not wanted. Half the money should build and properly equip in modern style the creamery which does a business of from $15,000 to $30,000 per annum. More of these $5,000 creameries have been mysteriously and providentially burned than any other sort.

Once again we notice the story that seed, this time peas, have been taken from an ancient Egyptian tomb and after a lapse of 3,000 years have germinated. This and all other yarns of a similar nature are fakes. No seeds of any sort have ever been made to grow when thus obtained. The impossibility of the fake always made it interesting.

For those who like blackberries—and who does not?—and who find it a very capricious and difficult fruit to raise we want to commend the dewberry, its more reliable and manageable relative. The dewberry is a creeper, or running vine, easily protected in the winter, very productive and bearing a fruit which cannot well be distinguished from the blackberry and equal in quality to it.

A very large and successful business has been built up in evaporated eggs. It takes four dozen eggs to make one pound of the evaporated product and for all purposes save cooking to eat as eggs are usually served they are in this form just as good as the fresh product. It would seem as though in this channel eggs of questionable age and repute might find a sphere of usefulness. The product goes mostly to the mining countries of the far north, where fresh eggs are of necessity an unknown commodity.

During dry seasons there is much temptation to plow up and try to cultivate spots of land which are quag holes in a wet season. While it is all right to subdue these spots and the right thing to tile drain them, if they cannot be so tile drained they should be got into grass as soon as possible and be so kept.

The Argentine government has sent 50 of its bright young men to take a course of study in the agricultural schools of this country. In no country is better work being done along the lines of an improved agriculture, and nowhere are there better schools for the technical training in this profession than in America.

The Oregon bred cayuse, which, at $2.50 per head, went to the canneries on the coast and from there to France as choice canned corned beef, is now being shipped to the central states and sold to good people who jeopardize their lives and their eternal happiness by trying to break them in to do the work of decent horses.

The federal courts have recently held that a farmer cannot be forced into bankruptcy by his creditors, as may a merchant or men in other professions. The courts seem to wisely recognize the fact that a farmer's ability to meet his obligations is more subject to climatic conditions than is the case with other lines of business.

Observation leads us to the opinion that when three inches of rainfall occurs within one hour and a half, as sometimes happens, not more than half of it will find its way into the ground, the surplus running off into the natural drainage channels of the locality. This explains why the effects of a heavy summer rain are often transient.

We have taken a three-year-old strawberry bed and lately treated it as follows: We mowed it off, then covered it with three inches of rotten manure and raked it off smooth. We expect that enough good, strong strawberry plants will force their way through this covering to set the bed for a crop next year, while the grass and weeds will be smothered.

The farmers of the west are very generally showing their teeth to the proposed trusts being organized by the owners of the thrashing outfits. It matters not that the price for the work agreed upon may be an entirely reasonable one. The sentiment connected with the matter will result in the use of the horsepower machines not in the trust or in the buying of new outfits by little companies of farmers. This trust will not work.

In a large field of sugar beets being grown in the vicinity of a western town we lately saw 20 or more boys and girls busy at work thinning and weeding the crop. One very admirable thing about this new crop is that it will furnish employment to a large contingent of labor of this class—a class for which it is not easy to secure employment. All boys and girls of this age—from 10 to 14—would be better off every way to be partially employed during the summer vacation, and beet culture gives the opportunity.

It is all poppycock to ask or expect the average farmer to keep his front door yard nicely trimmed with a lawn mower, as may and should be done by a city resident. There is too much to do and look after to take care of a farmhouse door yard in this manner. The best way to care for the front yard in the country is to make it large, not have too many trees in it and then run the farm mowing machine over it every two or three weeks. By so doing the grass can be kept in very good shape and the yard made attractive.

Many a man throughout the northwest will this fall have to face the problem of reducing the stock on his farm to correspond with his supply of forage. While there should always be a culling out done each fall, it will have to be done more largely this year than usual. Whatever is done should be on the line of not attempting to winter more stock than can be well fed and cared for. The most profitless speculation a farmer ever goes into is to attempt to winter ten head of stock on food which is only sufficient for five head.

We are asked how best to transplant an oak tree. The oak is one of our native trees which it is almost impossible to transplant. The acorn should be planted and the tree produced in that way where wanted. The very young tree up to two years of age may be safely moved provided some of the roots are cut off in the spring of the second year, but it is time wasted to go into the woods and try to successfully transplant a fair sized tree. Possibly by removing a tree during the winter, with a large ball of frozen earth attached, it might be a success, though we have never known it to be done. The oak, like the black walnut, sends its taproots down deep into the ground and so is not easily transplanted.

FLAX AND FLAX FIBER.

The fiber of the flax plant has been known from time immemorial and valued for its uses in textile manufactures. The bad, rich man of the olden time was clothed in purple and fine linen, and the most beautiful work ever wrought by human hands in textile fabrics has been done with linen fiber. The process of extracting the fiber from the stalk has always been a tedious and expensive one, the fiber being united and inclosed by a gummy bark which until recently has defied every effort made to secure its decortication rapidly and cheaply. The process of separation has always been by rotting, or retting, as the term is (the placing of the pulled stalks in pools of stagnant water, some waters supposed to have special fitness for this work), and after a period of six weeks or two months natural decomposition will effect a separation of the fiber from the woody matter. Much hand work being necessary and cheap labor being indispensable, it has come that this industry has never gained a foothold in this country, but has been confined to Ireland, Belgium and some other localities where the water was supposed to possess some special virtue for this work, where the climate was mild and moist and where labor could be obtained at the lowest price. The cost of thus producing the fiber has of necessity made all linen products much higher in price than those of its competitor, cotton. It may be here noted that linen fabrics possess qualities of durability, beauty and utility which those made of cotton fiber can never attain to. Three states—Minnesota and the two Dakotas—produce more flax than any other section of the earth. Until within a year the flax straw there produced has never been utilized and has been burned to be rid of it. A new process, now in successful operation, separates quickly and mechanically and chemically the fiber in this thrashed straw and prepares it in the shape of a pure lint for use just as raw cotton is. It can be so prepared and laid down at the textile mills of the east for the low price of 1½ cents per pound as compared with cotton at 8 cents. This means a revolution in textile manufactures in this country. It means a new source of wealth for these flax producing states; it means cheaper linen fabrics for all the people.

HOW ONE WOMAN LIVES.

She is a widow aged 43 years, and she has a daughter aged 12. When her husband died, all there was left of the estate were a small cottage and three acres of land lying on the outskirts of a country town. The problem of supporting herself and her little daughter confronted her when the probate court got things settled up. She could sew fairly well, was a good nurse, could not take boarders very well because her house was too small, might get a place as housekeeper perhaps, but none of these things suited her. She decided to see what she could do with poultry. So she started with 25 pure blooded Plymouth Rock fowls. This number she increased to 125 laying hens. Two acres of the lot have been fenced in and proper houses built for the birds. She operates an incubator with fair success and is able to market from 200 to 300 broilers each spring. By keeping only pure bred fowls she is able to sell quite a lot of eggs for sittings to her neighbors each year at an average of 50 cents a dozen. She keeps a Jersey cow, which she hires pastured four months in the year. From the cow and the hens she receives an income of $400 a year, finds the business does not take anywhere near all of her time and thoroughly enjoys her work. The other acre is devoted to a small garden and small fruit, which brings her in quite a little spending money. She is doing lots better than that other widow you know who is putting in all her time trying to catch another man.

TOO MUCH SHADE.

We know of several prairie towns now 40 or 50 years old which are today literally buried in a forest of shade, the thrifty elms and maples now touching tops across the streets. No sunshine falls on the lawns or on the roofs of the homes. This is too much of a good thing. One of the best things the Creator gives to man is sunshine, and it should be allowed to find its way into bedroom, parlor and kitchen. Trees for the birds to nest in and sing from, trees to give some shady corner on the lawn where the hammock may be hung, trees in public park and by country roadside are all right, but never so many as to shut out all the blessed sunshine from the home and cause the moss to grow green on the shingles. Doctors well understand that they may depend upon patronage from these tree and shade buried homes.

A friend of ours has a hobby in the matter of highway improvement. He claims that if the natural water course which compels the placing of a culvert across the road was tile drained the need of the culvert would be done away with. While this may be true, provided the area drained by such waterway was very limited, the plan would utterly fail if it were otherwise. The drain pipe and the culvert to properly do the work required of them must be equal to taking care of the maximum flow of water in such waterway, which no ordinary system of underdraining could do.

Some of the hardest and meanest work to be done on a western farm consists in getting rid of the old willow stumps, the legacy of willow hedges planted along the highways in the pioneer days. These old stubs possess a wonderful vitality, and about the only thing which will finish them up is fire, and not even that unless the earth is well burned down into the roots.

When the Hair Falls Out

accompanied by mucous patches in the mouth, eruptions on the skin, sore throat, copper colored splotches, swollen glands, aching muscles and bones, the disease is making rapid headway, and far worse symptoms will follow unless the blood is promptly and effectually cleansed of this violent destructive poison.

S. S. S. is the only safe and infallible cure for this disease, the only antidote for this specific poison. It cures the worst cases thoroughly and permanently.

My Condition Could Have Been No Worse.

In the fall of 1897 I contracted Blood Poison. I tried three doctors, but their treatment did me no good; I was getting worse all the time; my hair came out, ulcers appeared in my throat and mouth, my body was almost covered with copper colored splotches and offensive sores. I suffered severely from rheumatic pains in my shoulders and arms. My condition could have been no worse; only those afflicted as I was can understand my sufferings. I had about lost all hope of ever being well again when I decided to try S. S. S., but must confess I had little faith left in any medicine. After taking the third bottle I noticed a change in my condition. This was truly encouraging, and I determined to give S. S. S. a thorough trial. From that time on the improvement was rapid; S. S. S. seemed to have the disease completely under control; the sores and ulcers healed and I was soon free from all signs of the disorder; I have been strong and healthy ever since.

L. W. SMITH, Lock Box 611, Noblesville, Ind.

SSS is the only purely vegetable blood purifier known. $1,000 is offered for proof that it contains a particle of mercury, potash or other mineral poison.

Send for our free book on Blood Poison; it contains valuable information about this disease, with full directions for self treatment. We charge nothing for medical advice; cure yourself at home.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Regular term begins October 1st, 1900.
Equipment most complete.
Students received without previous dental training.
Women admitted. Write for catalogue.

PITTSBURG DENTAL COLLEGE,
Dept. of Western University of Pennsylvania,
711 Penn Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair.
Promotes a luxuriant growth.
Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color.
Cures scalp diseases & hair falling.
50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

Broken Bric-a-Bracs.

Mr. Major, the famous cement man, of New York, explains some very interesting facts about Major's Cement.

The multitudes who use this standard article know that it is many hundred per cent. better than other cements for which similar claims are made, but a great many do not know why. The simple reason is that Mr Major uses the best materials ever discovered and other manufacturers do not use them, because they are too expensive and do not allow large profits. Mr. Major tells us that one of the elements of his cement costs $3.75 a pound, and another costs $2.65 a gallon while a large share of the so-called cements and liquid glue upon the market are nothing more than sixteen-cent glue, dissolved in water or citric acid, and, in some cases, altered slightly in color and odor by the addition of cheap and useless materials.

Major's cement retails at fifteen cents and twenty-five cents a bottle, and when a dealer tries to sell a substitute you can depend upon it that his only object is to make larger profit.

The profit of Major's cement is as much as any dealer ought to make on any cement, and this is doubly true in view of the fact that each dealer gets his share of the benefit of Mr. Major's advertising, which now amounts to over $5000 a month, throughout the country. Established in 1876.

Insist on having Major's. Don't accept any off hand advice from druggists.

If you are all handy (and you will be likely to find that you are a good deal more so than you imagine) you can repair your rubber boots and family shoes, and any other rubber and leather articles, with Major's Rubber Cement and Major's Leather Cement. And you will be surprised at how many dollars a year you will thus save.

If your druggist can't supply you, it will be forwarded by mail; either kind. Free of postage.

TRAVELER'S REGISTER.

Trains Arrive and Depart on Central Standard Time.

Change of Time of Trains Over the Pennsylvania Lines.

Under a new schedule in effect Sunday, May 27, 1900, passenger trains over the Pennsylvania lines leave Massillon station as follows: For the East: 2:12 a. m., 8:05 a. m., 1:14 p. m., 7:50 p. m., 10:32 p. m. For the West: 4:12 a. m., 8:25 a. m., 10:10 a. m., 5:42 p. m., 9:40 p m. Mail East, 12:29 p m.; mail West, 11:15 a. m. All trains daily except the train East at 7:50 p. m. and West at 8:25 a. m. For particular information on the subject apply at the ticket office. J. A. Shoemaker, agent, Massillon, O.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Genessee Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y.:

Gentlemen;—Our family realize so much from the use of Grain-o that I feel I must say a word to induce others to use it. If people are interested in their health and the welfare of their children they will use no other beverage. I have used them all, but Grain-o I have found superior to any, for the reason that it is solid grain. Yours for health.

C. F. MYERS

$1 Massillon and Canton to Rock Point, July 24th.

Via Pennsylvania Lines, special excursion train from Massillon 6:30 a. m., Canton 6:49 a. m., account Reunion Day of western Pennsylvania C. M. B. A. Opportunity to see nature in beauteous attire. Returning leave Rock Point at 5:30 p. m. Music by Pittsburg Cathedral Orchestra, fifteen pieces. Dancing free.

THE PLACE TO GO.

The Seashore is the Ideal Spot for Outings and Vacation Trips.

It will cost only $13.50 for round trip from Massillon to either of the ten famous resorts: Atlantic City, Cape May, Avalon, Anglesea, Holly Beach, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Wildwood, New Jersey, and Rehoboth, Delaware, and Ocean City, Maryland. Tickets will be sold Thursday, August 9, via Pennsylvania Lines, the all-rail route to the sea. For particulars apply to J. A. Seoemaker ticket agent, Massillon.

BUCHANAN, Mich., May 22.

Genessee Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y.

GENTLEMEN—My mamma has been a great coffee drinker and has found it very injurious. Having used several packages of your Grain-O, the drink that takes the place of coffee, she finds it much better for herself and for we children to drink. She has given up coffee drinking entirely. We use a package every week. I am ten years old.

Yours respectfully,

FANNIE WILLIAMS.

Caught in the Act.

A beautifully printed illustrated pamphlet has been issued by the Queen & Crescent Route that is full of interesting data as to the historic old seaside city of Charleston, S. C. The National Educational Association meets there in July and every teacher in the land will be interested and profited by a perusal of the pamphlet. It will be sent to you free. A beautiful frontispiece entitled "Caught in the Act," adds to the novel makeup of the pamphlet. Send your name to W. C. Rinearson, G. P. A., Cincinnati. If you are a teacher the pamphlet comes to you free.

Canton-Massillon Electric Ry—Interurban

On and after Monday, June 25, 1900, Interurban trains will leave the Public Square Canton, for Massillon, and the City Park, Massillon, for Canton, hourly on the half hour, as follows:

STANDARD TIME.

*5 30 a m	11 30 a m	5 30 p m
*6 06 a m	12 06 p m	6 06 p m
6 54 a m	12 54 p m	6 54 p m
7 30 a m	1 30 p m	7 30 p m
8 06 a m	2 06 p m	8 06 p m
8 54 a m	2 54 p m	8 54 p m
9 30 a m	3 30 p m	9 30 p m
10 06 a m	4 06 p m	10 30 p m
10 54 a m	4 54 p m	10 30 p m

*Sundays excepted.

All trains leaving Massillon after 8 a. m. connect for the lake.

For special service, rates and information apply to L. O'TOOL, Asst. Supt. Canton, O., or F. H. KILLINGER, Gen. Agt. Massillon, O.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry. Co.

Schedule in effect May 20th, 1900.

North Bound. Main Line.	÷2	‡Sun	÷4	x6	*8
Standard Time	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Bellaire					
Bridgeport			6 45	12 20	4 30
Uhrichsville		6 10	8 40	2 20	8 38
N Philadelphia		6 26	8 58	2 37	6 55
Canal Dover		6 33	9 05	2 44	7 03
Justus		7 00	9 35	3 13	7 34
Massillon	7 15	7 15	9 50	3 30	7 50
Canal Fulton	7 34	7 34	10 06	3 48	
Warwick	7 41	7 41	10 13	3 56	
Sterling	8 08	8 03	10 34	4 20	
Seville	8 14	8 14	10 40	4 26	
Chippewa Lake	8 23	8 23	10 48	4 35	
Medina	8 36	8 36	10 59	4 48	
Lester	8 48	8 48	11 07	5 00	
Brooklyn	9 24	9 34	11 46	5 46	
Cleveland	9 50	9 50	12 00	6 00	

Lorain Branch.	÷14	÷16	÷10
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Lester	11 08	6 21	2 22
Grafton	11 29	6 41	2 56
Elyria	11 45	6 59	3 14
Lorain	12 02	7 15	3 32

South Bound. Main Line	x1	÷3	÷5	‡Sun	‡17
Standard Time	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Cleveland	7 20	1 35	5 10		6 00
Brooklyn	7 38	1 49	5 27		6 15
Lester	8 27	2 3	6 20		7 08
Medina	8 36	2 40	6 31		7 13
Chippewa Lake	8 48	2 51	6 45		7 24
Seville	8 57	2 59	6 54		7 34
Sterling	9 03	3 04	7 00		7 40
Warwick	9 24	3 24	7 22		8 01
Canal Fulton	9 31	3 32	7 30		8 08
Massillon	9 50	3 50	7 50	6 25	8 26
Justus	10	4 06	8 05	6 42	8 42
Canal Dover	10 36	4 37	8 35	7 10	9 11
N Philadelphia	10 43	4 44	8 42	7 15	9 18
Uhrichsville	11 1	5 10	9 00	7 30	9 35
Bridgeport	1 05	7 05		9 40	
Bellaire					

Lorain Branch.	÷11	÷13	÷15
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Lorain	7 00	1 05	4 00
Elyria	7 20	1 25	4 18
Grafton	7 43	1 48	4 36
Lester	8 05	2 15	4 58

Electric cars between Bridgeport, Bellaire Martin's Ferry and Wheeling.

Note 1 stop for passengers going south of Massillon.

Note 2 stops for passengers from south of Massillon.

For through tickets or any information, consult any agent or address

M. G. CARREL, G. P. A., Cleveland, O.

C A & C Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Ry.

Trains Run by Central Standard Time.

Southbound.	502	538	528	504
	a m	p m	p m	a m
CLEVELAND lv	*8 25	*1 40	*7 35	
Hudson	9 20	2 40	8 40	*10 45
AKRON ar	9 46	3 13	9 07	11 10
AKRON lv	9 46	3 13	9 07	11 10
Barberton	10 00	3 30	9 23	*11 30
ORRVILLE ar	10 35	4 12	10 00	508
ORRVILLE lv	10 40	4 12	10 10	a m
Millersburg	11 20	4 56	10 53	*5 45
Mt. Vernon	12 50	6 17	12 20	7 16
COLUMBUS ar	*2 05	*7 40	*1 40	*8 40
	p m	p m	a m	a m

Northbound.	527	535	503	507
	a m	a m	p m	p m
COLUMBUS lv	*12 40	*6 55	*12 05	*5 40
Mt. Vernon	2 2	8 28	1 25	7 15
Millersburg	3 55	9 4	2 39	*8 40
ORRVILLE ar	4 45	10 20	3 25	505
ORRVILLE lv	4 55	10 40	3 25	p m
Barberton	5 37	11 18	3 58	*2 15
AKRON ar	5 55	11 38	4 15	2 30
AKRON lv	6 05	11 38	4 15	2 30
Hudson	6 35	*12 05	4 45	*2 55
CLEVELAND ar	*7 30	1 05	*5 40	
	a m	p m	p m	p m

Train for Warsaw, Trinway, Zanesville and intermediate stations on Dresden Branch leaves Millersburg, 11:?? a m week days.

*Every day †Week days only.

E. A. FORD, Gen. Pass. Agt.

Pittsburg, Pa

The Cleveland Terminal & Valley R. R.

"B. & O. System."

Taking Effect June 11, 1900.

NORTH BOUND.

	* No. 46	* No. 4.	† No. 6.	* No. 10	† No. 8.
Massillon	A. M.	A. 7 30	A 11 30	P 2 30	P. 6
Canton	5 45	8 35	P 12 01	3 34	7 40
Akron	6 45	9 05	1 00	4 10	8 13
Cleveland	8 15	10 20	2 10	5 45	9 26

SOUTH BOUND.

	* No. 7.	† No. 3.	* No. 5.	* No. 9.	* No. 47
Cleveland	A. 7 25	A 11 00	P 9 40	P 2 85	P. 6 35
Akron	9 05	P 12 20	11 00	4 10	7 35
Canton	9 56	1 08	11 45	5 00	8 40
Massillon	10 30	2 10		5 10	9 20

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

E. W. Busby, Ticket Agt 40 E. Main St.

New Grocery Store.

Complete New Stock at Lowest Prices.

H. A. BOWERS,

Formerly of East Greenville, has opened a first-class Grocery at

No. 80 West Main Street.

Highest Prices for all kinds of country produce. Make this store your headquarters when you come to Massillon.

G. F. BRECKEL, Mgr.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,

INDEPENDENT BUILDING,

N. E. Corner Erie Street, -- MASSILLON, O.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1868.
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.
BOTH TELEPHONES NO. 66.

THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on sale at Bahney's Book Store, Bamgartin's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad), and Bert Hankin's News stand in North Mill street.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION LABEL MASSILLON, No. 208

THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1900.

It has been stated that Bryan will visit "doubtful points" during the campaign. This announcement is not consistent with that previously made to the effect that the Democratic candidate for president would do little traveling previous to election day.

During the year 1899 more than 390,000 tons (long weight) of tin plate were produced in the United States. It is estimated that some 17,000 persons are employed in the industry and that they earn some $10,000,000 a year in wages. This is what the policy of protection has done in a single industry, and that, too, in such a short space of time that it can be measured by the memory of even the youngest voter.

Busy West Virginians are content with Republican rule and they are confident that they will carry their state this fall for McKinley and Roosevelt, basing their hopes on the prosperity which surrounds them. There have been marvelous developments in West Virginia coal and lumber made possible by the provisions of the Dingley tariff law. In all parts of the state unprecedented activity prevails and labor is at a premium.

On June 1, 1896, the total circulation of money in the United States was $1,521,584,283, a little less than $500,000,000 being in the form of gold and gold certificates. On July 1, 1900, the volume of money in the country was $2,341,899,180. In four years the enormous sum of half a billion dollars in gold has been added to the people's money. This is in excess of all the silver mined in the United States—at a ratio of 16 to 1—since 1896.

The pioneer farmers of the new Northwest have reason to congratulate themselves on the fact that their wheat yield is the largest ever produced. This means much to them—the lifting of mortgages, added improvements long planned, and, better than all, freedom from the burden of debt. It also insures heavy orders for harvesting and threshing machinery. All such machinery is, of course, supplied from the factories of the Eastern and Middle states.

The "Rev." Cyrus B. Fockler owes his escape from a Mansfield mob on Saturday afternoon to the energy and determination of the Mansfield police, and not, as expressed by his friend and patron, the "Rev." Mr. Dowie, to his own brave fight in the devil's field. Mansfield has no reason to be proud of itself for the ability displayed in raising a lawless crowd composed of three thousand citizens to do personal violence to a half crazy religious fanatic, whose departure from "the devil's field" might have been secured in a manner which would not have reflected upon the good name of the city.

There was no politics in the speech made by Governor Roosevelt under the auspices of the Jewish Chautauqua Society at Atlantic City on Monday. "Americanism" was the governor's theme, and in it were expressed some of the best of the Roosevelt ideas concerning the strenuous life and man's worth as man. "The only work worth doing," said Governor Roosevelt, "is done by those men, those women, who learn not to shrink from difficulties, but to face them and overcome them. So that Americanism means work, means effort, means the constant and unending strife with our conditions, which is not only the law of nature if the race is to progress, but which is really the law of the highest happiness for us ourselves."

The text of the President's reply to the appeal made by the Emperor of China is, as was expected, found to conform largely to the declarations laid down by Secretary Hay in his circular letter of July 3 to the United States representatives in Europe and Japan. In accepting the role of mediator the President does so in the understanding that after the present disturbances have ceased and foreigners in China are receiving protection, he will endeavor to adjust the difficulties in which China has become involved with the powers on a basis that will exclude a division of the empire among the foreign nations concerned as payment for the outrages committed against their subjects and citizens. The President is committed to pecuniary indemnity and the preservation of the integrity of the empire. As peaceable mediation between nations is not possible unless all parties concerned consent to it, the governments of Europe and Japan must agree to accept the good offices of the United States before the offer of this government can be made operative. How it will be received remains to be seen.

DOWN ON BRYAN.

The Democratic and independent newspapers of the country are hastening to array themselves in opposition to Bryan. The following list, prepared by the Ohio State Journal, shows how distasteful Bryanism really is:

Baltimore Sun.
Boston Herald.
Brooklyn Eagle.
Baltimore News.
Richmond Times.
New York Times.
Nashville Banner.
Pittsburg Leader.
Detroit Free Press.
Pittsburg Dispatch.
Philadelphia Times.
Chattanooga Times.
Philadelphia Ledger.
Philadelphia Record.
Galveston (Tex.) News.
St. Paul (Minn.) Globe.
Greenville (S. C.) News.
Hartford (Conn.) Times.
Worcester (Mass.) Post.
Raleigh (N. C.) Observer.
Burlington (Iowa) Gazette.
Fall River (Mass.) Herald.
Manchester (N. H.) Union.
Charlotte (N. C.) Observer.
New Haven (Conn.) Union.
New Haven (Conn.) Register.
Charleston (S. C.) Evening Post.
Denver (Col.) Times—Silver Republican; for Bryan in 1896.
Denver (Col.) Republican—Silver Republican: for Bryan in 1896.

A CHINESE OPINION OF CHRISTIANITY.

Wu Ting-Fang, the Chinese minister to the United States, has written to the press his ideas about Christianity. In the Commonwealth, London, he speaks as follows:

It is difficult for a man of education and reflection to give credence to all the bible stories. The account of the creation of the world and the story of Adam and Eve, and the garden of Eden seem to me funny. I see, too, that in these days of enlightenment, many thinkers in Europe and America take a similar view. I must acknowledge that the teachings of Jesus Christ seem to me to establish a standard of conduct as highly ethical as that established by the doctrine of Confucius. Jesus Christ, in fact, goes a little further than Confucius. If your enemy smites you on one cheek, he bids you to turn the other also. Confucius is more practical. He says: "Requite justice with justice, favors with favors." "If we requite our enemy with kindness, how indeed, can we reward our friend?" he asked.

I have no quarrel with any religion that is based on a foundation of virtue. If they all bid one to do good and deter one from doing evil, I say let them all go on. If there is a reward in some future life for the good deeds done on earth, if there is a heaven for the righteous, there must surely be many ladders leading up to it, just as there may be many staircases in a house. To say that there is only one ladder is too narrow for me. If there is reward for any, I believe it will be for all good people. Some christians say that except you believe in Christ you cannot be saved. I am broader than that doctrine. My religion comprehends all.

I have read the history of Europe during the middle ages, and the account there given of persecutions caused by difference of religious belief fills me with horror. We have no such records in China. Jews, Mohammedans and Buddhists have lived there peaceably side by side. It is only when indiscreet Christian missionaries go to extremes and excite the people that they have any trouble. Christianity owes most of its converts in China to the fact that it is more alluring than any religion we have there. The idea of a future life and rewards for the righteous is tempting to many. Confucius teaches no such doctrine. He was once asked if he believed in a future life, and he answered: "If I don't know what will take place tomorrow how can I know anything about a more remote future?" He exhorted men to do their best today with no thought of reward. That seems to me the higher view.

Paris Fair.

The American exhibit at the Paris Exposition will be an open volume, whose lessons of skillfully directed endeavor, unfaltering energy and consummate performance may be read by all of every age. The United States Government Building is about completed, and no effort has been spared to make it worthy to represent our nation. It was by the same American perseverance, industry and unfaltering energy, that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the famous dyspepsia cure, was first produced. Since that time, it has never failed to perform its duty—the cure of constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malaria, fever and ague, liver and kidney troubles. It is an excellent tonic for the general health. All druggists sell it. There is nothing to equal it.

Look at your tongue! If it's coated your stomach is bad, your liver out of order. Slusser's Vegetable Liver Pills will clean your tongue, cure dyspepsia, make your liver right. Mild, safe and sure. 25c, all druggists. Sold by all druggists.

THE ANNUAL PICNIC.

East Greenville Foresters Select August 11 as the Date.

The annual picnic of Court Pride of Greenville, Foresters of America, will be held at East Greenville on Saturday, August 11. An elaborate programme has been prepared, all sorts of sports and amusements known to outing promoters being included.

THE FIRST SESSION.

Luther League Convention Opens Tuesday.

MANY DELEGATES PRESENT

A Reception Will be Given for the Visitors on the Church Lawn This Evening—The Public Invited to Attend All Sessions of the Convention —Seventh Annual Meeting.

The seventh annual convention of the Luther League of the joint synod of Ohio—East, which includes that part of this state lying east of the Ohio canal and a considerable portion of western Pennsylvania, is being held in St. Paul's Lutheran church, the first session opening Tuesday afternoon. The Rev. L. H. Burry delivered the address of welcome. The Rev. H. J. Reimann responded. The Luther League is a young people's organization, its objects being mutual improvement of the members and the advancement of the Lutheran church. St. Paul's church is attractively decorated in honor of the visitors, palms and flowers adorning the altar, above which are suspended by some invisible means letters forming "Welcome, Luther League." The decorations are in black, red, white, blue and gold, the colors of the organization, adopted because they appear in the coat-of-arms of Martin Luther.

The public is invited to attend all sessions of the convention. A reception will this evening be given the visiting delegates on the church lawn. Refreshments will be served. The delegates from other cities will be the guests of the Massillon members of the organization while the convention is in progress. About sixty delegates are expected to be present. Every Lutheran minister is a member, ex officio, of the Luther league. The delegates and ministers who had arrived at 2:30 o'clock are:

The Rev. O. W. Weber, Emma Beckert, Hulda Longhaus, Alice Seelhorst, of Avalon, Pa.

The Rev. H. J. Schuh, Lena Scheider, Marie Schuh, Annie Burrie, Mary Pollach, William Maier, Paul Demler, Theodore Ebert William Klindworth, Jennie Winkler, Mrs. Elmer Coy, A. Schleuming, of Allegheny, Pa.

Mary Eisler, Margaret Schenk, Alfred Schenk, Charles Troutman, of Butler, Pa.

Sadie Harlan, Grace Oglesby, Pittsburg, Pa.

C. Frederick, Mrs. J. Groner, Lena Cromer, Lena Staley, the Rev. W. H. Lehmann, Albert Birch, Columbiana, O.

Margaret Hang, Daniel Wagner, the Rev. C. Brecht, Mrs. C. Brecht, Chicura, Pa.

The Rev. H. J. Reimann, Mrs. Ross, Miss Lily Ross, Miss Suhr, of Oil City, Pa.

John D. Pollikowsky, Carl H. Myer, Anna Myer, Ida A. Mack, the Rev. L. F. Meyer, of Canton, O.

Margaret Hammersmith, Lizzie Lipp, of Perrysville, Pa.

The Rev. B. F. Schillinger, of Canal Fulton.

Herman Albrecht, Mary Crawford, Bertha Burrier, J. F. Hall, Mary Nill, Emma Kratsch, of Massillon.

A MIDNIGHT FIRE.

J. J. Evans' Stock of Groceries Ruined on Monday Night.

The entire stock of J. J. Evans' grocery store, at 38 Wooster street, was ruined on Monday evening by a fire that originated at about 11:30 o'clock. J. J. Evans could place no estimate on his loss, Tuesday morning. The damage is partially covered by insurance.

The Evans family resides on the second floor of the building. Mrs. Evans stated this morning that her attention was attracted to peculiar sounds from down stairs. She awakened her husband, and the latter thinking that perhaps burglars were at hand, descended the stairs with a revolver in hand. Opening the door of the storeroom, he found the interior a mass of smoke. Shouting a word of warning to those upstairs he hurried to Box 31, at the Reformed church, and turned in an alarm.

The fire department made a splendid run, and it was its prompt action alone that saved the building. As it is, the latter is practically undamaged, all the loss being on the stock, which is both smoked and water soaked. The indications are that the fire originated under a counter near the middle of the room. The stock of matches was stored at this point, but one peculiar feature is that some of the boxes were not burned. Two gas lights were burning in the store room, but these were not near the portion where the fire was the worst. Had the fire remained undiscovered for five minutes longer, the occupants of the upper floor could have escaped only with difficulty.

LOST HIS LEFT EYE.

A Canton Butcher Meets With a Distressing Accident.

Henry Margo, a Canton butcher, at the farm of Thomas Volkmor, north of town, was examining a purchasable cow, when the latter suddenly flung its head upward, one of its horns striking him in the left eye, Monday afternoon. Drs. Ess and Hattery, who were called, found that the removal of the eye was necessary.

Low Priced Farms.

Send stamp for list of 100 farms at very low prices; all sizes, in Ashtabula county. Best county in the state—best state in the Union. Address, H. N. Bancroft & Company, Jefferson, Ashtabula Co., Ohio.

AN IMMENSE COAL FIELD.

Mr. Moylan has 3,700 Acres Under Lease.

Dennis Moylan, agent for Welty & Jorden, a Canton mining concern, says that his company now has leased, in the vicinity of Deerfield, about 3,700 acres of coal territory, and that two mines will be sunk this fall. Mr. Moylan states that the drillings show the coal to be of excellent quality. He expects the region to develop into one of the best fields in the state. Mr. Moylan went to Deerfield this morning.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

The Rev. Burry President of Luther League.

WEDNESDAY'S SESSIONS.

Two Interesting Papers Discussed at the Morning Meeting, and One Being Discussed This Afternoon—Tuesday Evening's Reception.

Tuesday morning's session of the seventh annual convention of the Luther League of the joint synod of Ohio—East, opened at St. Paul's church with a gathering of delegates larger than on Monday. The following arrived late on Monday afternoon and in the evening: The Rev. J. F. A. Lautenschlager, of Malvern; the Rev. O. S. Oglesby, of Pittsburg; Jacob Helfrich and Mrs. Susie Harsh, of Carrollton; the Misses Edith and Bertha Schillinger, of Canal Fulton. This morning's session was opened with a devotional service conducted by the Rev. H. J. Reimann.

A paper prepared by Miss Katherine Lehman, of Columbiana, on the subject "Our Young People and the Lord's Day," was read by Albert Birch. The paper was followed by a discussion in which many of the delegates participated. The Rev. G. W. Lose, of Faith Lutheran Chapel, of this city, during the discussion spoke in substance as follows:

The baseball games and similar amusements with which many people desecrate the Lord's Day are too flagrantly wrong to have much influence over the attendance at our services. But the practice of visiting and receiving company on the Lord's Day does more mischief. Let our Christian people take a decided stand in this matter. Let us teach our friends that if they visit us on Sunday they will be expected to go to church with us, and must wait for their dinner until it can be prepared after returning from service. If all of us here present resolve that we will attend service on the Lord's Day, no matter who visits us, or asks us to visit them, we will exert a far-reaching for good.

Miss Anna Schleining, of the St. John's League of Allegheny, Pa., occupied the latter part of the session with the reading of her paper, entitled, "Our Young People and the Lord's Supper." A thorough discussion of this paper by the convention was followed by adjournment at 11 o'clock.

"Our Young People and Their Activity in the Sunday School Work" was the subject of a paper read by Miss Mary Eisler, of the St. Mark's League of Butler, Pa., at the opening of the Wednesday afternoon session, and the convention was engaged in its discussion at 2.30 o'clock this afternoon. Miss Eisler compared the Sunday school to a garden where seed is sown that bears fruit in after life. The ways of creating interest in the Sunday school and the winning and retaining of members was thoroughly discussed. There will be addresses this evening by the Rev. W. H. Lehman, in English, and the Rev. H. J. Schuh, in German.

TUESDAY'S SESSIONS.

After the response to the Rev. L. H. Burry's address of welcome by the Rev. H. J. Reimann, on Tuesday afternoon, the league proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year. The following were elected: The Rev. L. H. Burry, of Massillon, president; the Rev. H. J. Schuh, of Allegheny, vice president—East; the Rev. W. H. Lehman, of Columbiana, vice president—West; Paul Demler, of Allegheny, German secretary; Miss Grace Oglesby, of Pittsburg, English secretary; Carl Meyer, of Canton, treasurer. The convention adjourned at 4 o'clock, after the transaction of miscellaneous league business.

The reception given by the Luther League of St. Paul's church at 7 o'clock took the place of an evening session. The reception was to have been held on the church lawn, but rain necessitated its being held in the school house during the latter part of the evening. It was attended by all the delegates and many Massillonians. Refreshments were served during the evening. The Rev. H. J. Schuh, of Allehgeny, read several selections.

Piles Cured Without the Knife.

Your druggist, whom you know to be reliable will tell you that he is authorized to refund the money to every purchaser where Pazo Ointment fails to cure any case of itching, blind, bleeding or protruding piles, no matter of how long standing. Cures ordinary cases in six days, the worst cases in sixteen days. One application gives ease and rest. Relieves itching instantly. This is a new discovery and is sold on a positive guarantee, No Cure, No Pay. Price, $1. We have placed it on sale with every druggist in the town of Massillon.

Public Sale.

I will sell at public auction, my home containing 8 acres more or less, with a nine roomed house; bank barn 35x50 ft., well and good orchard; situated at Sippo, four miles west of Massillon, on Saturday, August 11th, at 1 o'clock p. m.

SAMUEL ZIGLER.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

Births, Deaths and Marriages of a Year.

PROBATE JUDGE'S REPORT.

There were 1430 Births for the Year Ending March 31, and 700 Deaths —Consumption and Pneumonia Claim the Highest Number of Victims.

CANTON, July 24.—Probate Judge Augst has compiled the following statistical information concerning the births, marriages and deaths in the county for the year ending March 31: During the year there were 1430 births, 831 marriages and 700 deaths. Of the deaths, 382 were males and 318 females; 305 were married and 274 single; 95 were widowed and 26 are unclassified. The deaths by months were as follows:

April	72	October	51
May	46	November	64
June	53	December	59
July	53	January	68
August	55	February	61
September	46	March	72

The nativity of the deceased was as follows: United States, 564; Denmark, 1; England and Wales, 18; France, 11; Germany, 48; Holland and Belgium, 1; Ireland, 9; Italy, 1; Scotland, 6; Switzerland, 10; unknown, 31.

In the seventy disorders causing death, consumption and pneumonia were responsible for the largest number. Following is a partial list:

Cholera Infantum	19
Croup	17
Diarrhoea	1
Diphtheria	20
Typhoid fever	25
Cancer	29
Consumption (pulmonary)	65
Consumption of bowels	8
Paralysis	47
Valvular heart disease	38
Other heart diseases	37
Pneumonia	52
Congestion of lungs	15
Dropsy of chest	14
Dropsy of abdomen	14
Bright's disease	15
Lightning stroke	1
Other violent deaths	59

The following table shows the number of births in each month during the year:

April	87	October	125
May	108	November	130
June	100	December	122
July	106	January	131
August	116	February	123
September	128	March	154

Contrary to general belief, the month of June is not the favorite for weddings, the number in that month falling far behind those of September, October, November and December. The record is as follows:

April	60	October	91
May	71	November	96
June	83	December	91
July	34	January	54
August	46	February	57
September	98	March	49

The will of Charlotte Hassler, of Tuscarawas township, has been filed for probate. She left $100 in cash to her son Anson and then decreed that the balance of the estate should be divided equally between her several children. John P. Hassler was named as executor.

Through her attorneys, Eggert & McLaughlin, of Massillon, Ernestine Molitor has filed a petition for divorce from Frederick Molitor. In her petition the plaintiff charges that her husband had on numerous occasions beaten her, dragged her from bed, struck her in the face with his fists and threw her out of the house. That at one time he beat her and broke her nose. Again he got a razor and threatened to cut her tongue out. For all of these things she finally left him and now sues for a divorce and alimony with the custody of the three children. They were married in 1895.

PUPILS RAN AWAY.

Three Boys Left the Charity Rotch School on Sunday—Two Back.

The disappearance of three boys, Joseph King, Oscar Swanson and Harry Collins from the Charity Rotch school on Sunday, caused a good deal of anxiety at that institution. Subsequently it was learned that the boys had run away, and Superintendent Skeeles set forth in search of them. Swanson was found at the home of his father in Canton on Monday, and King was brought back to the school by his uncle to whose residence, which is also in Canton, he had gone. It is thought that Collins is in New Philadelphia where he has relatives. The boys say that they ran away because they did not get enough to eat, but it is unlikely that there is any truth in the charge, as Superintendent Skeeles is known to be a liberal provider, and frequent investigations by members of the board of trustees have always shown that the food of the pupils was both good in quality and sufficient in quantity. It is possible that the runaways found irksome the farm work which is demanded of them at this season of the year. The trustees will investigate the matter.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, July 17, 1900:

LADIES.

Cryan, Mrs. Lena. Miller, Carrie C.
Schneider, Mrs. W.

MEN.

Pratt, Harry. Robinson, J. D.
Reibel, J. M. Selz, Wm.
Swartz, Fred.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

LOUIS A. KOONS, P. M.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

New Structures Erected in the County During the Past Year.

CANTON, July 23.—Denver C. Hughes, receiver of the Navarre Glass Marble and Specialty Co., by his attorney, has filed a petition in common pleas court against Daniel J. Wolt to enforce sale of real estate and marshal liens.

County Auditor Reed reports the following statistics to the auditor of state: New structures for 1900: Workhouse finished, $15,000; two churches, $20,000; four schoolhouses, $8,000; five stores and warehouses, $17,000; three hundred and one dwellings, $218,633; eighty-nine stables and barns, $26,360; twenty-two manufacturing establishments, $47,182. nineteen criminal cases costs, $2,850.

E. G. Krause & Co., by their attorneys, Lynch, Day & Day, have commenced action against the Massillon and Cleveland Coal Co., and the United States Mortgage Co., as trustees, to collect $20,000 alleged to be due as rental on coal land in Tuscarawas township. The lands were leased at $8,000 per year, payment to be made quarterly, ten quarters having expired without payment being made, hence the above action.

At noon on Saturday, relatives of Lazarus Bachtel, a pioneer settler of Pike township and a highly respected farmer, found his body suspended to a beam in the barn at his home. He was about 80 years of age, Coroner Schuffell held an inquest Sunday morning, his verdict being rendered in accordance with the facts above stated.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

Stark County Girl Married at San Sebastian, Spain.

CANTON, July 25.—News has been received in this city of the marriage of Miss Laura Corneille Julliard, of Louisville, this county, to J. Tible-Machado, Viscount of Montamar, at San Sebastian, Spain. The viscount is a descendant of one of the oldest families of the Spanish nobility, and is consul general of Gautemala and secretary of the legation at London.

Robert Murray and Ray Markel, arrested on a charge of conducting a dog fight in Court street, one day last week, were given a hearing before Mayor Robertson yesterday. Murray was dismissed and Markel was fined five dollars and costs.

The police have been unable to locate Miss Freeda Yarid, who mysteriously disappeared last Monday morning from 237 North Cleveland avenue. The girl travels with her brother, who tours the country, conductigg auction sales of oriental rugs, and has been in this city about two weeks.

Judge O'Rear and Sam. Roberts, of Kexington, Ky., called on President McKinley this morning.

E. G. Willison, of Massillon, has been appointed administrator of the estate of Charles Bayliss.

Claim of executor has been filed and notice ordered in the estate of Reuben Snyder, of Bethlehem township.

Final account has been filed in the estate of A. E. Spalding, of Massillon.

In the estate of John B. Duross, of Perry township, inventory and appraisement has been filed.

AT LUNCHEON TODAY.

The President and Mrs. McKinley Again Entertained.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steese gave a luncheon of twelve covers at 1 o'clock today at their residence in Prospect street, in honor of the President and Mrs. McKinley, who drove over from Canton this morning. The other guests were Judge and Mrs. William R. Day and Mrs. Barber, of Canton; Mrs. Louis K. McClymonds, of New York: Mrs. F. P. Church, of San Francisco, and Mrs. A. C. Wales and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McClymonds, of this city. The luncheon was served at a round table whose decorations were pink roses and maiden hair fern. The place cards were tinted pink with the guests names in gold.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

Massillon Sees at Mansfield the Result of Removal of Posts.

The present situation at Mansfield gives an idea of what would have happened in Massillon if the hitching posts had been removed a few months ago, when the council so ordered. The posts and rails about the Mansfield Central park, in the center of the city, were removed early in the morning, so that there could be no interference by citizens. The common pleas court has granted an injunction restraining persons from replacing the posts. A circular has been issued calling for a meeting of all friends of the posts for next Saturday to express indignation and take steps towards bringing back the posts and rails. The removal of the posts has stirred up quite a sensation. Already friendships of a lifetime have been broken, and this is but the beginning of the trouble and bad feeling.

Niagara Falls Excursion

Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry., Saturday, August 18, 1900. Rate so low everyone can go. Consult agents.

Excursions to Columbus,

July 26 and 27, for State Convention of People's Party of Ohio. Excursion tickets will be sold to Columbus via Pennsylvania Lines; good returning until Sunday, July 29.

"A Gentle Wind of Western Birth"

Tells no sweeter story to humanity than the announcement that the health-giver and health-bringer, Hood's Sarsaparilla, tells of the birth of an era of good health. It is the one reliable specific for the cure of all blood, stomach and liver troubles.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mong, a daughter

Miss Irene Vogt is visiting friends in Newcastle, Pa.

Miss Madge Brown, of Cleveland, is the guest of Massillon friends.

Dr. D. W. Gans today purchased the Barrick residence, in East Main street.

Mrs. George Paine, of Denver, Colo., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Gates, in Prospect street.

Dr. A. C. Beach, of Seville, well known in this city, died Monday morning of heart disease.

William Hughes, who is employed at the paper mill, is moving his family from Coshocton to this city.

Miss Katherine Diefenbacher left on Wednesday morning for a visit with relatives at Perrysville.

Miss Esther Weber, daughter of the Rev. O. W. Weber, of Avalon, Pa., is the guest of Miss Nora Brusman.

Mrs. Gwin Eckroate and two children, of 248 East Oak street, are visiting at the old homestead, near East Greenville.

Mr. and Mrs J. E. Stucker and James Brannon are spending a week with relatives in Akron and Cuyahoga Falls.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bell have returned from Toledo, where they spent two weeks with their son. Dr. Robinson Bell.

William Snavely, who is employed by the W. & L. E. company near Jewett, spent Sunday with his parents west of the city.

Messrs. George and Edward Ott, of Doylestown, were guests at the Henry Yost residence, in North Grant street, on Sunday.

The gauge at the pumping station showed that during Tuesday night .87 of an inch of rain fell, .51 of an inch before midnight.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hodgins, of Canal Fulton, and J. Hodgins, of Navarre, visited their brother, Harrison Hodgins, in Waechter street, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Coleman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Atwater, PerLee Howald, Miss Ida Houriett have gone to Kelly's Island for a ten days' outing.

Mrs. William McRoberts and children, of Allegheny, Pa., are guests of Mrs. McRoberts' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Hemperly, in South East street.

The C. H. Rudolph residence, in East Main street, was sold to Charles D. Hackett Monday, consideration $3,500. Possession to be given on September 1.

Dr. Walker, of Detroit, is the guest of Dr. Campbell, at East Greenville. Dr. Walker, who recently graduated from a dental college, is contemplating locating in Massillon.

Eldon Eckroate has purchased a residence property at 34 Fulton street, which he will take possession of in about a month. The family now reside at 248 East Oak street.

Secretary of State Kinney has announced the appointment of George H. Shauf, of this city, and Frank H. Ewing, of Alliance, as deputy state supervisors of elections.

Stephen Meininger, of South Erie street, has been called to Strasburg to the home of his father, John Meininger, who is very ill. The latter was at one time a citizen of Massillon.

Alonzo Weaver, administrator of the estate of his brother Otis, fireman on an Alliance & Northern railroad engine, who was killed at Alliance about a month ago, at the Cleveland & Pittsburg crossing, has entered suit for $10,000 against the Pennsylvania Company.

The fourth annual picnic of the three Sunday schools of East Greenville will be held at Chippewa lake on Saturday, July 28. The train will leave Woodlawn mine at 7 a. m., and will stop at Massillon and Paul's station. The fare will be 50 cents for adults and 25 cents for children.

Vestryman E. B. Upham, of St. Timothy's church, was among President McKinley's callers on Tuesday. Mr. Upham invited the President and Mrs. McKinley to attend the morning service at St. Timothy's church next Sunday. Although it was found impossible to accept the invitation for this week, Mr. McKinley said that he might visit the Massillon church on a later date.

The climate and crop bulletin for the past week reports the weather warm with general showers; corn, pastures, gardens, truck and forage crops favorably affected; unfavorable harvesting weather and considerable damage to hay and grain; threshing delayed; plowing begun for winter wheat; oats heavy but falling badly in the west; potatoes doing fairly well, some blight; tobacco making good growth; dropping of apples increased by hot weather.

Tuesday, August 7, will witness the departure of Peter Schriber's party of Oklahoma excursionists from the C., L. & W. depot, the train leaving the Massillon station at 3:50 o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Schriber has secured a special round trip rate of $32.05 for his home seekers to Oklahoma City, with stop over privileges, and has hopes of securing a rate yet lower. Bicycles will be carried as baggage under this rate. Mr. Schriber is unable to state how many excursionists there will be, although his promises number over one hundred.

At the meeting of the commissioners of Stark and Columbiana counties at the Fairmount Children's Home, Tuesday, the new sewage disposal plant was given a thorough inspection. No action will be taken by the joint board until the meeting to be held in two weeks. A number of minor changes will be made in the plant. Plans were also approved for the new twelve hundred-barrel water tower to be erected at the home. The tower will be seventy feet high and consist of a cypress tank placed upon an iron pedestal. Bids will be advertised for within a few days.

William H. Deitrick, of Orrville, the mail clerk who was brought to Wooster on Sunday evening, has been adjudged insane, and application made for his admission to the Massillon state hospital. Deitrick, since being brought to this city and obtaining rest and quiet, seems much better and talks very intelligently. Chief Clerk Bradford, of the railway mail service, was at Coshocton investigating Deitrick's conduct. He believes that Deitrick's trouble is due to ill health. He said to a reporter that Deitrick imagines that the prison demon, Ira Marlatt, is a member of the crew, and lives in mortal fear of death at his hands. Deitrick thinks it is his duty to kill his two children and two mail clerks.—Wooster Republican.

NEARBY TOWN NEWS

NAVARRE NEWS.

NAVARRE, July 25.—The Misses Letha and Oela Corl have returned home, after a three weeks' visit with their sister at Glenville.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Silk, of the Plains, visited at Dr. Gans's residence on Sunday.

The festival at Eberly's on Saturday night was well attended, especially by Navarre people. The sum collected was $65. The Navarre band furnished music.

Miss Maud Christman, of Wilmot, is visiting Miss Edith Steele.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Grass, of Cleveland, are visiting the former's parents, south of town.

The Misses Bertha Shetler and Bessie Rosenberry are visiting friends at Canal Fulton.

Charles Geltz, of Canton, spent Sunday with relatives.

Benjamin James, of Massillon, is visiting the Geltz family.

Miss Myrtle Henderson, of Canton, is visiting the Henderson family in Navarre.

John Grossklaus is reported ill. Dr. Gans is attending him.

Mr. and Mrs. Bell, of Wheeling, have returned home after spending one week with Mr. and Mrs. George Williams.

Miss Kathryn Siffert has returned home and is preparing to enter the Canton Business College as soon as school opens.

Mrs. Ida Corl, of Westerville, is visiting in Navarre. She expects to move here in the near future.

The Methodist Sunday school will hold its annual picnic in Jacob Crow's woods, Thursday, near what is known as the "Cross Roads."

Mrs John Madder, and daughter Marjorie, of Massillon, have returned to that city after spending two weeks with friends here.

NEWMAN NEWS.

NEWMAN, July 25.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Reay, of Massillon, gave our village a social call on Saturday.

William Davis, of Scranton, Pa., returned to his home this week, after an enjoyable visit with friends and relatives in Newman.

The township board of trustees held their monthly meeting at Canal Fulton last Friday, transacted the routine business, paid a number of bills and adjourned.

John Evans, who expects to be employed at the new mine south of Massillon, left for that place last Saturday.

John Bingham, of New Philadelphia, circulated among his friends and former associates last week.

Mrs. Frank McGrew, of Canal Fulton, visited her sister, Mrs. J. D. Clapper, last week.

Robert Ralston, jr., in company with several Massillonians, has gone on a week's camping along the Tuscarawas river.

Mrs. William Findley and Mrs. Jennie Reese returned Monday evening from Hiawatha park, where they enjoyed a delightful time. The rest of the party expects to return on Friday.

The marriage of Thomas E. Masters and Sadie E. Griffith at the Masters residence, as announced in Friday's INDEPENDENT, was an elaborate affair, and a pleasant entertainment was given to all present. Mr. and Mrs. Masters were popular young people of our village and their many friends wish them a happy and prosperous married life. They have started life under the most favorable circumstances and are comfortably located in the Masters homestead, at No. 3 Summit Hill.

The auditing committee of the miners' national organization has completed its labors for the quarter ending June 30, 1900, which shows the organization to be in a healthy condition, numerically and financially. The committee audited Secretary-Treasurer W. C. Pearce's books up to May 8, when his resignation took place, and W. B. Wilson's, the present incumbent, to June 30. The Miners' Journal, in commenting on the report compliments Mr. Wilson on his improved method of conducting the miners' affairs.

Not having heard from M. D. Ratchford on his Republican explanation we take it for granted that he is waiting for the name and address of your Newman correspondent, and in order to give him the opportunity to defend himself and satisfy a generous public, we here give it: Wm. Findley, located in township No. 1 (Lawrence), range No. 10, section No. 35, Youngstown Hill voting precinct, Newman postoffice, Stark county, Ohio, United States of America. Signed and sealed this 24th day of July, one thousand nine hundred.

WILMOT NOTES.

WILMOT, July 25.—Mrs. Joseph W. Putman is visiting at Louisville.

The Rev. and Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Henry Kreiling and Miss Emma Kreiling, visited Ridge friends on Tuesday.

Mrs. G. W. Hobbs left for her home in California last week.

There has been some wheat threshed through this section and the yield is very light.

The Wilmot band will go to Strasburg next Saturday evening.

ORRVILLE NOTES.

ORRVILLE, July 24.—The Orrville Racing Association has now over fifty horses entered for the races to be held here on Wednesday and Thursday of this week, the 25th and 26th. Fifteen hundred dollars in purses are offered and the races are going to be interesting. It is thought they will be attended by large crowds. The track at the fair grounds is being put in first-class condition.

On Sunday night burglars entered Paul Druhard's saloon, on West Market street, breaking open the money drawer and also demolishing two slot machines. They secured the contents. Entrance was gained through a rear door. There is no clue to the thieves.

Josiah Markley, who was arrested for assault and battery on the person of John Mowrer, was brought before Mayor J. M. Fiscus on Saturday. After pleading guilty he was fined $10 and costs.

James Ryan was arrested for being found drunk and was brought before Mayor Fiscus, who fined him $1 and costs and gave him just fifteen minutes to get out of town.

BEACH CITY BRIEFS.

BEACH CITY, July 24.—Blaine McClintock, who is attending the normal school in New Philadelphia, was at home with his parents over Sunday.

Postmaster Hay is very ill.

It is said that our cheese factory will be rebuilt at an early date.

Adelbert Beach, formerly a typesetter in the office here, was in town on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Feller, accompanied by their little daughter, Cleo, and Miss Leafa Meyers, visited friends in Uhrichsville on Sunday.

Mrs. E. N. Haverfield, of Cadiz, has been visiting friends in this place.

The foundation for the rubber works is in process of construction. Many jests from newspapers of nearby towns have been thrust at this contemplated industry for Beach City. This is all right if they wish to so continue. Mark Hanna says of the Republican politician that he understands his business. This is Beach City's reply to our neighbor jesters.

Mr. Fleming, of New Philadelphia, called on J. A. Burris last week.

The Weimer woods picnic will be held on Sunday, August 5. Everybody goes to this picnic.

Remember this: No other medicine has such a record of cures as Hood's Sarsaparilla. When you want a good medicine, get Hood's.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The manufacturers of Royal Baking Powder have always declined to produce a cheap baking powder at the sacrifice of quality or wholesomeness.

The highest grade and most highly refined ingredients only are employed in Royal; hence its well known superiority.

Royal Baking Powder costs only a fair price, and is cheaper and better at its price than any similar article in the world.

It is always the case that the consumer suffers in pocket if not in health by accepting cheap powders as substitutes for Royal Baking Powder.

Care must be taken to avoid baking powders made from alum. Such powders are sold cheap, because they cost but a few cents per pound. "Just as good and cheaper" is a fraudulent cry, intended to deceive the unwary. Alum is a corrosive acid, which taken in food means injury to health.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

COLLIDED WITH A BUGGY.

Miss Helen Kirkland Injured in East Main Street, Tuesday Evening.

Miss Helen Kirkland, the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Kirkland, of 55 East Main street, while riding her wheel near the intersection of Main and Mill streets, at about 6:30 o'clock on Tuesday evening, collided with a spring wagon driven by Mr. Stuhldreher, who resides north of the city. Miss Kirkland was riding west and had just avoided two express wagons. To avoid the same wagons Mr. Stuhldreher had whipped up his horse. The latter and his rig had been obscured from Miss Kirkland's view by the express wagons until she was directly opposite it, and when it was impossible to stop. She struck the wagon between the wheels and was thrown to the brick pavement with terrible force, striking on her head. A gash several inches long was cut to the skull, this with numerous bruises being the extent of her injuries. Her escape from more serious injury is regarded as miraculous. The wheel is almost a total wreck.

BOOKS ON CHINA.

Recent Publications to be Found at the Public Library.

For the benefit of its readers, THE INDEPENDENT has obtained a list of the latest and most important publications dealing with China and the Chinese, which may be obtained at the McClymonds public library. These are Holcombe's "The Real Chinaman;" "The History of China," by Robert K. Douglass; "China in Transformation," by Archibald Colquhoun, and Lord Charles Beresford's "Breakup of China." The current magazines contain numerous timely articles on the Chinese question. The best of these is "The Crisis in the Far East," in the July number of the Fortnightly Review.

OBITUARY NOTICE.

MRS. MARY J. FITZGERALD.

Mrs. Mary Fitzgerald, wife of Richard Fitzgerald, of 25 Muskingum street, died at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning, of inflammation of the brain. Mrs. Fitzgerald is survived by a husband and four daughters, Misses Laura, Ellen, Cora and Ada Fitzgerald, all of whom reside in this city. The deceased was born in Pennsylvania, and for a number of years previous to coming to Massillon was a resident of Navarre. Mrs. Fitzgerald had been ill for some time, and for several days preceding death was in a state of semi-consciousness. Funeral arrangements will be announced later.

Constipation is cured by Hood's Pills. 25 cents.

WALKED INTO THE RIVER.

Abraham Lincoln Tells of a Thrilling Experience.

Abraham Lincoln bobbed up again today. He was wet to the skin, and he wanted the officers to permit him to start a fire on the square that he might dry his soaked garments. He said he walked into the river by mistake on Tuesday evening, and he had a narrow escape from drowning. He afterwards slept in a field in the rain. Mr. Lincoln appeared cleaner than the officers had ever before seen him.

A BRIDGE FOR ALASKA.

A Shipment Made by a Massillon Company Tuesday.

The Massillon Bridge Company on Tuesday shipped a portion of the cantilever bridge to be used at White Bass, Alaska, in the construction of the railway to Klondike. The bridge will be 400 feet long, and will weigh 300 tons. The bridge company recently received other similar large contracts.

Off the Track.

This means disaster and death when applied to a fast express train. It is equally serious when it refers to people whose blood is disordered and who consequently have pimples and sores, bad stomachs, deranged kidneys, weak nerves and that tired feeling. Hood's Sarsaparilla puts the wheels back on the track by making pure, rich blood and curing these troubles.

The great merit of Slusser's Headache Tablets makes big sales everywhere. Therefore, now and then, dealers try to substitute "something just as good." It's a lie! Don't let them do it, and if they try write us confidentially at once. Slusser Pharmacy, Louisville, Ohio. All druggists, 10 and 25 cents.

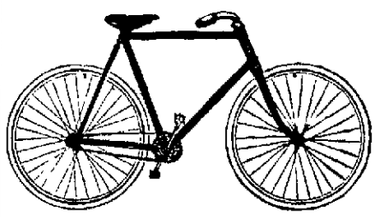
MILLINERY at Sacrifice Prices!

Our Sacrifice Sale of Ladies' and Children's Trimmed Hats will continue while the present stock lasts.

Elegant French Flowers, Ribbons and Trimmings at Special Low Prices.

No Old Goods! Every Hat New and Up-to-Date!

D. KIEHL & CO.



JOHN R. SMITH,

Bicycle Lamps, Tires and ..... Sundries, ...

At Greatly Reduced Prices Until August 20th.

John R. Smith, 29 W. Main St.

BARGAINS!

Best Drop Head Sewing Machines, warranted for ten years.....$20.00	Step Ladders.....40c and 50c
Screen Doors, complete.....75c and 85c	No. 1 Buggy Harness.....$11.00
Chain or Stock Pumps, complete....$3.50	Clothes Wringers, warranted for three years.....$1.50 to $2.75
Wheelbarrows.....$1.40	Good Whips.....10c, 20c and 25c
Best Woven Wire Fence, per rod....40c	Large Sponges.....5c
Best 16-in. Lawn Mowers.....$2.50	

Refrigerators, 5-ply Rubber Hose, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, White Lead, Graniteware, Cutlery, Miners' Supplies and General Hardware.

J. J. RIPPEL, 56 W. Main.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE GRAND SCHEMER

A STROKE OF GENIUS THAT PUTS MILLIONS BEHIND HIM.

Major Crofoot Strikes a Genuine Good Thing and Divides, or Protests That He Is Willing to Divide, With His Chiropodist.

[Copyright, 1900, by C. B. Lewis.]

It was the chiropodist from the floor above the major's office, and he passed the door two or three times before knocking, as if to get up his courage.

"Come in!" called the major in a bland and cheery voice. "Come right in! By George, but what a coincidence—what a coincidence! Not a minute ago I sat down to write you a note asking you to step down here. There is surely such a thing as mental telegraphy."

"You have owed me $1 for the last four months," stiffly replied the chiropodist as he lugged out a bill.

"Just so—exactly—just so!" smiled the major as he rubbed his hands together. "Yes, sir, about four months

"I WANT THAT DOLLAR!"

ago you removed two corns from my right foot. The circumstance is perfectly fresh in my memory."

"And you said you'd pay me next day."

"I presume I did. Yes, I know I did, and I humbly apologize that it slipped my mind. My dear man, permit me to pay you $2—$3, $4, $5. I have a check here for $250. You may hand me $245 balance, and I shall be perfectly satisfied."

"I haven't got no $245," replied the man, "and I only want what is due me. I'll go to the bank with you."

"Don't! Don't do it! I'd never forgive myself for putting you to that trouble. Yes; I was about to write you a note. It was surely a curious thing—your coming down as you did. Doctor, do you know where I stood financially four months ago?"

"Mighty hard up, I guess," was the sullen reply.

"You've hit it. Yes, sir, I was so hard up that I didn't own the shoes to my feet. It was the hardest kind of work for me to raise a dollar. The cold, cruel world sneered at me and called me a deadbeat, but there were a few exceptions. You were one. In my darkest hour you had confidence in me. When I wanted those corns removed, you didn't demand payment in advance."

"I wish I had!"

"No, sir. You trusted in my word, and you didn't seek to humiliate me, and you aroused my deepest gratitude. I have offered to pay you five for one, but I shall not stop there. It shall be 5,000 and more for one. Can you sell out your business or give it away today or tomorrow?"

"Are you going to pay me the dollar?" sternly demanded the chiropodist.

"If you can't sell out, give it away, lock it up, throw it out of the window!" continued the major as he walked about the room. "My dear man, listen to me. Four months ago I was hard up for a quarter; today I have millions behind me—millions and millions. I may be said to swim in gold."

"I'll be hanged if you look it!"

"And now has the change been brought about? By my indefatigable genius, coupled with ambition. I looked around for a ten strike. It was a little slow in coming, but I hit it at last. What do you think of the Veal Cutlet Tablet company; capital, $5,000,000? There are the papers on my desk to perfect the organization and apportion the stock—over $2,000,000 of the stock subscribed for in advance at 70 cents on the dollar, and capitalists tumbling over each other to take the remainder. Doctor, let me congratulate you. Shake hands!"

"Over what? I'm after my dollar."

"Over your appointment as secretary of the company, at a salary of $10,000 a year, and you can begin work tomorrow. As an official you also have first choice of $20,000 worth of stock. You trusted Major Crofoot, and this is the result; this is your reward. Shake hands again!"

"Not by a durn sight! You might as well give up trying to work any cold deck in on me. I want that dollar."

"And it was my genius and my financiering which brought it about," said the major as he rubbed his hands and patted the chiropodist on the shoulder. "The thought came to me while I was eating a veal cutlet at my boarding house. Our veal tablets are exactly what the name implies. We prepare a cutlet for the table and then compress it and divide it into tablets. Every box contains 25, and the price is 15 cents. Two weeks hence they will be on sale at every drug store in the United States, and all doctors will recommend 'em. You don't have to wait for breakfast or dinner to get your cutlet. Just drop a tablet into your mouth and let it dissolve, and there you are. Can be taken with you to church, lectures, balls, camp meetings or horse races; should be in the hands of all travelers, hunters, sailors and baseball men. In less than three months they will drive every other tablet out of market. Invented, organized and named in less than ten hours and bound to pay dividends of 50 per cent. My dear man"—

"Look here now!" exclaimed the chiropodist as he pounded on the table. "I've come for my dollar! Don't try to stuff me, but come down with the cash!"

"And the company had only been named when I thought of you for the position of secretary," mused the major without seeming to have heard the indignant protest. "You were a man who had trusted me. When others demanded cash down, you gave me a show. My heart swelled as I thought of this, and I set the salary at $10,000 a year, payable quarterly in advance Shall I draw you a check for the first quarter?"

The chiropodist looked at the major as if wondering if he had met a crazy man.

"I said $10,000 a year, but if that is not enough—if you feel that you ought to have $20,000—speak right up. I want you to be perfectly satisfied, you know. Will $20,000 a year be enough?"

"What about my dollar?"

"The tablets will be a go. They can't help but be. Let us walk out in the hall while I tell you that the public can't get enough of veal cutlets in their present form. They are always eager for more. They want the taste of cutlets in their mouths as they go about their daily routine. Fifteen cents a box in order to compete with potash lozenges, but a profit of 10 cents on every box! Take the sales at 10,000,000 boxes a year, and what do you get? You want stock. You want at least"—

"Not a blamed cent's worth! I want my dollar!"

—"at least $20,000 worth of stock. You shall have it. You have paid me $1 to secure it, and don't you worry. It will be made in your name, and later on— Excuse me."

The major stepped into his office and shut the door.

"Here, what's this?" called the chiropodist.

The major locked the door.

"Look here, you old deadbeat! I want that dollar!"

The major sat down at his desk and lighted the stub end of a cigar.

"You come out of that and pay this bill, or I'll bust the door down!" shouted the creditor as he gave two or three kicks.

The major calmly puffed away and gazed out of the window, and the look on his face would have reminded a beholder of buckwheat cakes and molasses.

"Then I'll lay for you out here and punch your old head! Do you hear me?"

The major did not hear. He was perfecting the organization of the Veal Cutlet Tablet company and wondering whether the Canadian general agency should be placed in Toronto or Quebec.

M. QUAD.

SUCCESS AND FAILURE.

The Higher the Purpose the Rarer the Achievement.

If by success we mean the full accomplishment of an end, the actual reaping of a harvest of results, then it is undoubtedly true that the higher and nobler the purpose the rarer will be the success. If we aim to relieve a man's hunger, we can quickly succeed in the easy task, but if we aim to inspire him with a desire to earn his own bread the work is more difficult and the success far more problematical. If we would restrain a thief from robbery, the prison bars and locks insure success, but if we would make an honest man of him our task is a complex one, and success may be afar off. We undertake to teach a child to read. If with requisite effort we follow up our task, we are successful, but if we aspire to raise the educational standard of our community how arduous the task, how uncertain the result, how questionable the success!

The low man sees a little thing to do,
Sees it and does it;
The high man, with a great thing to pursue,
Dies ere he knows it.

Is his life, then, a failure? No; let us never imagine that any high purpose, any noble thought, any generous emotion, any earnest effort, is ever lost. We may never witness its growth, we may not live to gather its fruit or even to see its blossoms, but we may safely trust that somewhere and at some time the harvest will be abundant, and success, long hidden, shall become apparent.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Wickedest Bit of Sea.

Nine out of ten travelers would tell inquirers that the roughest piece of water is that cruel stretch in the English channel, and nine out of ten travelers would say what was not true. As a matter of fact, "the wickedest bit of sea" is not in the Dover strait, or in yachting, for example, from St. Jean de Luiz up to Pauillac, or across the Mediterranean "race" from Cadiz to Tangier, nor is it in rounding Cape Horn, where there is what sailors call a "true" sea. The "wickedest sea" is encountered in rounding the Cape of Good Hope for the eastern ports of Cape Colony.—Shipping World.

Flight of Time.

Old Med—Well, old man, how'd you sleep last night? Follow my advice about counting up?

New Med—Yes, indeed; counted up to 18,000.

Old Med—Bully! And then you fell asleep, eh?

New Med—Guess not; it was morning by that time, and I had to get up.—Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.

Never bear more than one kind of trouble at a time. Some people bear three kinds—all they have had, all they have now and all they expect to have.

Learn to keep your ears open and your mouth closed.—Dallas News.

A MEMORY OF BROOK FARM.

Hawthorne In a Pillow Fight With Two Girls.

I do not recollect Hawthorne's talking much at the table, says Mrs. Ora Gannett Sedgwick in The Atlantic in "A Girl of Sixteen at Brook Farm." Indeed he was a very taciturn man. One day, tired of seeing him sitting immovable on the sofa in the hall, as I was learning some verses to recite at the evening class for recitation formed by Charles A. Dana, I daringly took my book, pushed it into his hands and said, "Will you hear my poetry, Mr. Hawthorne?" He gave me a sidelong glance from his very shy eyes, took the book and most kindly heard me. After that he was on the sofa every week to hear me recite.

He was one evening alone in the hall, sitting on a chair at the farther end, when my roommate, Ellen Slade, and myself were going up stairs. She whispered to me, "Let's throw the sofa pillows at Mr. Hawthorne." Reaching over the banisters, we each took a cushion and threw it. Quick as a flash he put out his hand, seized a broom that was hanging near him, warded off our cushions and threw them back with sure aim. As fast as we could throw them at him he returned them with effect, hitting us every time, while we could hit only the broom. He must have been very quick in his movements. Through it all not a word was spoken. We laughed and laughed, and his eyes shone and twinkled like stars with laughter. Wonderful eyes they were, and when anything witty was said I always looked quickly at Mr. Hawthorne, for his dark eyes lighted up as if flames were suddenly kindled behind them, and then the smile came down to his lips.

We laughed merrily and went off to bed, vanquished, without a word. I suppose Mr. Hawthorne's face must have worn that wonderful smile, which always seemed suddenly kindled behind his eyes, twinkled there for a second and then ran swiftly over his intensely grave face.

WOOD PULP POULTICES.

Their Ready Application Is Only One of Their Many Advantages.

A United States naval surgeon advocates the substitution of wood pulp sheets for flaxseed meal, etc., in making poultices. He cuts a sheet of the pulp to a size approximate to the surface to be covered, soaks the sheet in hot water until it has become thoroughly softened, then wrings it out very lightly and applies. The wood pulp sheet will absorb and hold from four to five times its weight of water and, since heat and moisture are the desiderata in poultices, this furnishes them in simple, cleanly form. No cloths are needed, no cooking, no stirring and spreading on cloth—just a soaking in hot water. And the nicest part is the total absence of the mess inevitable in making flaxseed meal poultices, although there is, too, a great economy of time and trouble. It is sometimes advisable to put a piece of oiled muslin over the sheet to help retain the heat and moisture.

When the poultice begins to get cold, take it off, wring out the water and soak it again in hot water, and so on indefinitely. The surgeon has used the same sheet of pulp wood for two days' poulticing, in the hands of an ignorant man at that, his instructions to him being "to soak the plaster in hot water whenever it got cold and put it on again." By the way, every physician who has had the annoyance and trouble of being compelled to leave the all important matter of poulticing to an ignorant person will appreciate a way that will allow no loophole for mistakes and failures.—Philadelphia Record.

Curious Historical Document.

The charter in which the church was first granted tithes in England is a curious historical document. A literal translation follows: "I, Ethelwolfe, by the grace of God, King of the West Saxons with the advice of the Bishops, Earls and all persons of distinction in my dominions, have, for the health of my soul, the good of my people, and the prosperity of my kingdom, taken the honourable resolution of granting the tenth part of the lands throughout my whole kingdom to the Church and Ministers of religion, to be enjoyed by them, with all the privilege of a free tenure, and discharged from all the incumbrances incident to lay-fees. This grant has been made by us in honour of Jesus Christ, the Blessed Virgin, and all Saints, and out of regard to the Paschal solemnity, and that Almighty God might vouchsafe his blessings on us and on our posterity. Dated at Wilton, Ann Dom 854, at the Feast of Easter."

Geological Time.

An ingenious theory for the estimation of the time of the various geological periods has been propounded by an engineer whose work on western railroads takes him into primitive country. He says that in one great depression in Wyoming the trees have been recording the rate of erosion of the slopes for about 300 years so accurately that the data to be obtained by a careful study of them will be a factor of extreme importance in enabling scientists to convert geological time into years. While he has not yet had time to collect those data properly, he makes the rough deduction that, according to their records the pliocene and pleistocene periods would represent about 1,500,000 years, and that, on this basis, the cenizoic time would be about 4,000,000 years. This would mean that all geological time from the beginning of the Cambrian epoch would be 64,000,000 years.

His Own.

Ostend (reading a book of poems)—Pa, when was the romantic age?

Pa—When I was 20, Ostend.—Chicago News.

FORESHADOWINGS.

We may not look across the misty tide
Or hear or feel the breath of passing wings,
Yet seen and unseen weave their fringes wide,
And nature teems with clear foreshadowings.

Not in wild storms of crashing thunder rung,
But in deep silences that brood about,
Without a word from lisping lip or tongue
She cheers the faith that wrestles with a doubt.

From brown cocoons the winds have tossed and whirled,
Broad wings of gold beat up the viewless air,
And dry seed germs that wander round the world
Are quick with strange unfoldings rich and rare.

The sharded beetle bred in marshy fen
Transfigured soars above his riven shell
On flashing wings before the gaze of men,
A royal birth, a living truth as well.

And still, sweet voices speak the ages through;
No germ is lost, but lives forevermore.
The seed unfolds to fairer life anew,
And from the dust strong pinions mount and soar.

—Zion's Herald.

RINGS ON YELLOW PINES.

Two Circles of New Fiber Blending Into One Mark Each Year.

"It is very curious to note the successive growth circles of our yellow pines," said a veteran lumberman from the Pearl river district. "Until my attention was especially directed to the subject by a forestry expert a few years ago I had no idea that the markings were so beautifully clear and distinct. The tree acquires two rings of new fiber every year, one in the spring and one in the fall, but they blend together and form a single, well defined circle.

"During the first ten years these successive accumulations are of about equal thickness, and for the next two decades the diminution is very slight, but after that the rings become thinner and thinner, and when the tree gets into the eighties and nineties the growth is very slight indeed—in fact, a mere film. Nevertheless the ring is always formed as long as the tree lives and can be clearly discerned with a glass after it ceases to be visible to the naked eye.

"During the visit of the expert to whom I referred we cut a good deal of timber on my place ranging between 16 and 18 inches in diameter. 'That tree is 125 years old,' he would say, 'that one is 100, that is about 140,' and so on. Afterward we measured the growth rings with the instruments he carried, and in every instance he had hit the age within a few years. It seemed wonderful, but was simply the result of experience combined with an accurate eye.

"There are some very ancient pine trees in the Pearl river district, and many of them figure in the traditions and folklore of the settlers in their neighborhood. There are a couple of such patriarchs on a tract near my mill, and when the standing timber of the place was recently sold I am glad to say they were especially excepted in the terms of the contract. It would have seemed like murder to some of the country folks if they had been cut down."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Performed Too Well.

"The man whom I shall marry," said the proud beauty, "must perform three tasks."

"Name the first," said the lover.

"Go and umpire a ball game."

He bowed and departed.

After two months he returned, having been discharged from the hospital cured.

"Name the second task," he said.

"Go and act as judge of the Asbury Park baby show."

Again he departed.

In a week he presented himself again.

"I owe my life to the Jersey police," he said "Name the third task."

"Attend a meeting of a bicycle club and state which, in your opinion, is the best make of wheel."

He went and he returned.

"Dearest," he said, "I am still in the ring At last you will be mine!"

"I have changed my mind," said the maiden "In the first place, I could not marry a man of your present personal appearance In the second place, I should be afraid to marry a man with such a record for pugnacity. Forgive me."

After thinking the matter over he forgave her. He thought he might as well do so.

And so they were not married.—Brooklyn Life.

A Spelling Competition.

The other day Jones said to Brown, "I'll bet you anything you like you can't spell three simple words I'll give you within 20 seconds."

"I'll go you. What are they?" said Brown.

"Well, here goes," Jones said as he pulled out his watch. "Believe."

"B-e-l-i-e-v-e."

"Receive."

"R-e-c-e-i-v-e," again Brown spelled.

"Wrong!" said Jones.

"What?" exclaimed Brown in surprised tones. "I've spelled the two words you gave me correctly. I'm certainly not"—

"Time's up!" Jones said triumphantly. "Why didn't you spell the third word—w-r-o-n-g?"

Advantages of Yawning.

"Not only is it healthy to yawn," says a French physician, "but artificial yawning should be resorted to in cases of sore throat, buzzing of the ears, catarrh and like trouble." It is said to be as efficacious in its way as gargling the throat, with which process it should be combined.

The chapel of St. Helena at Bethlehem contains 44 marble columns which were taken from Mount Moriah and supposed to have been in the porches of the temple.

Chinese streets are the narrowest in the world. Some of them are only three feet wide.

"Confound Those Flies!"
Why don't you kill them?
Daisy Fly Killer
Attracts and kills FLIES by the millions. Lasts all summer.
15 Cents
Will not soil or injure anything but FLIES.
For sale at drug, grocery, or hardware stores, or 20 cents by mail.
SCHIEREN BROTHERS, Third Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.

C&B LINE
CLEVELAND TO BUFFALO "While you Sleep."
UNPARALLELED NIGHT SERVICE. NEW STEAMERS
"CITY OF BUFFALO" AND "CITY OF ERIE,"
both together being without doubt, in all respects, the finest and fastest that are run in the interest of the traveling public in the United States.
TIME CARD,
DAILY INCLUDING SUNDAY.
Leave Cleveland 8 P.M. Arrive Buffalo 6 A.M.
" Buffalo 8 " " Cleveland 6 "
CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.
Connections made at Buffalo with trains for all Eastern and Canadian points. Ask ticket agent for tickets via C. & B. Line. Send four cents for illustrated pamphlet. SPECIAL LOW RATES TO BUFFALO AND NIAGARA FALLS EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT.
W. F. HERMAN,
General Passenger Agent,
CLEVELAND, O.

PURE BLOOD:
Pure blood means life health, vigor—no room for disease where the veins are filled with rich, red corpuscles.
Lindsey's Improved Blood Searcher
Makes pure blood—cures scrofula, erysipelas, pimples, boils, sore eyes, scald head—blood diseases of all forms. Here's proof:
MESSOPOTAMIA, OHIO.
Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher has worked wonders with me. I have been troubled with Scrofula for thirty years but I find that Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher will effect a permanent cure in a short time It's wonderful.
C. W. LINSCOTT.
W. J. GILMORE CO.
PITTSBURG, PA.
At all Druggists. $1 00.

RUCKER'S
Korak Wonder!
Never fails to regulate the
Liver and Kidneys
And purify the BLOOD. Aids Digestion and cures all forms of STOMACH disorders.
Removes all kinds of
....WORMS....
It is the mildest of all Laxatives.
KORAK OIL
CURES ALL PAIN.
Price, 50 Cents.
For sale only by
CRAIG, The Druggist

WHITE STAR LINE
DETROIT STAR ISLAND PORT HURON TOLEDO & WAY POINTS
DAILY EXCURSIONS
TOLEDO
To Detroit St. Clair Flats and Port Huron
By the Magnificent Steamers of the WHITE STAR LINE
Leaving foot of Adams St. Daily at 9 a.m. after the arrival of morning trains. Returning, arrive Week Days 8 30 p m., Sundays 9 p.m. Fare to DETROIT, 75c, unlimited round trip, $1 25 Excursions to Detroit and return, Week Days $1.00, Sundays 50c. To PT HURON and RETURN, a delightful two days trip, including meals and berth, only $5.
SPECIAL RATES TO SOCIETIES
For further information see nearest R. R. Agent or Write
C F. BIELMAN, TRF. MGR. DETROIT MICH.
S. BICKFORD, D. P. A. TOLEDO, O.

WARTHORST & Co.
QUARRY.
BRICK. - - BRICK.
Massillon, O.

Remember
Our pharmacy contains every article pertaining to an "up-to date" DRUG STORE. The purest and best drugs and pharmaceutical preparations, the finest Perfumes, the most modern Toilet preparations, and an immense stock of Toilet Soaps and Toilet requisites.
RIDER & SNYDER,
Pharmacists, No. 12 East Main St.

Wholesale Prices to Users.
Our General Catalogue quotes them. Send 15c to partly pay postage or expressage and we'll send you one. It has 1100 pages, 17,000 illustrations and quotes prices on nearly 70,000 things that you eat and use and wear. We constantly carry in stock all articles quoted.
The Tallest Mercantile Building in the World, Owned and Occupied Exclusively By Us.
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., Michigan Av. & Madison St., Chicago

DAILY EXCURSIONS
...TO CALIFORNIA...
Through first-class and Tourist Sleeping Cars to points in California and Oregon leave Chicago every day in the year via the
Chicago, Union Pacific and North-Western Line.
PERSONALLY CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS
Every Wednesday from Boston and New England and Every Thursday from Chicago.
Lowest Rates, Shortest Time on the Road
FINEST SCENERY.
Only route by which you can leave home any day in the week and travel in through cars on fastest trains all the way. Inquire of your nearest agent or write for pamphlets and information to C. Traver, 507 Smithfield Street, Pittsburg, Pa.
Chicago and North-Western Railway.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

VICTORY FOR VOGT.

The Arbitrators Decide in His Favor.

LABOR NEWS IN GENERAL.

Labor Day Committee Making Progress—Navarre After Morgan and Ratchford—Smith Favors Direct Connection With Federation—Puddling Scale $6.12 1-2 Per Ton.

A board of arbitration composed of Nelson P. Maier and John Ginter, chosen by the brewery workers' union, and L. J. Kerrigan and William Dutton, selected by F. A. Vogt, local agent for the Finlay Brewing Company, decided Sunday morning that Mr. Vogt may retain the services of Clarence Mauger, who, though not a member of the organization, is willing to join, and recommends that the association accept him. The trouble between Mr. Vogt and the union arose over the latter's refusal to discharge Mauger and employ a driver already in the union who was then unemployed. Mr. Vogt held that as Mauger was eligible and willing to join the union, the organization was obliged to accept him as a member. Gustave Pahlau, secretary of the union, and Mr. Vogt were both present at the arbitrators' meeting, and made statements concerning the matter. An agreement was reached without calling in a fifth member of the board. Previous to submitting the matter for arbitration it had been agreed by all concerned that the decision of the board should be accepted as final.

SPEAKERS NOT SELECTED.

The Trades and Labor Assembly's picnic committee met Sunday morning, and decided that the Labor Day celebration should be held in Yingling's grove, that the Military band should be engaged for the day, that all civic and military societies should be invited to participate in the parade and that the latter should have dress and industrial features. The sub-committee on sports was not ready to report. The speakers have not yet been chosen.

RATCHFORD AND MORGAN.

Labor Commissioner M. D. Ratchford, of this city, and William Morgan, of East Greenville, member of the state executive board of the United Mine Workers of America, were both obliged to decline invitations to deliver addresses at a Labor Day demonstration at Navarre, on account of previous engagements. Mr. Ratchford, last April, promised East Palestine that he would spend Labor Day there. Mr. Morgan, in company with State President Haskins, leaves on that day on a tour of the district.

FAVORS DIRECT CONNECTION.

President Peter Smith, of the Trades and Labor Assembly, after reading the American Federation of Labor's appeal to all laborers to reorganize, said that that was unnecessary as far as Massillon was concerned. "That is what we are doing anyhow," said he. "There are some trades in the city that are not organized, but most of them are, and we're working right ahead on those that are not. Though the locals are practically all connected with the Federation, the assembly has no direct connection with it. I am in favor of a direct connection. I believe it would be to our advantage to have it."

PUDDLING SCALE $6.12½ PER TON.

President Shaffer, of the Amalgamated Association, and Secretary Nutt, of the Iron Manufacturers' Association, on Saturday, at Youngstown, examined the reports of sales of bar iron for the past two months on which the price for puddling is based for the succeeding two months. The reports showed that the selling price had been 1.8 cents per pound, which will make the price for puddling in the mills signing the new scale $6.12½ per ton during the months of August and September.

LIFE OF THE ACROBAT.

Frank Breuggeman Tells of Some of Its Ups and Downs.

Jacob Young and Frank Breuggeman, now visiting their parents here, who are among the main acrobatic features of Spark's circus, tell tall tales of life with the show. "We were showing in Kentucky at the time Goebel was shot," remarked Mr. Breuggeman today, "and I want to tell you there were hot times. We got to London, which was a center of excitement, a short time after the shooting, when it looked as if a civil war was about to break out in the state. We were allowed to show in the afternoon, but not at night, as they were afraid that a gathering of so many people might open the ball. Kentucky was the wildest state we were in, and we went west as far as Missouri and south to the coast. Those Kentuckians have no use for a showman. Everywhere we went we had to be afraid of our lives. They think no more of taking a shot at a showman than they would of going on an ordinary shoot. Mr. Sparks was cut to pieces by a rowdy who tried to run the show and with whom he interfered. I was mighty glad to get out of Kentucky, for everywhere there were people ready to shoot and fight for nothing, so aroused were they over the Goebel affair."

Chronic Dyspepsia.

You cannot make the stomach strong, healthy and able to digest food with stimulants. Begin at the seat of the disease. Purify the blood, make the liver do its work and dyspepsia will vanish. Knox Stomach Tablets purify the blood and cure dyspepsia.

THE LIMIT PASSED.

One Scheme Which the Girl's Stern Parent Would Not Sanction.

"Please, mamma, please!"

"Papa, I beg of you do not refuse!"

Cordelia Pasdetout clung wildly about her fond but obdurate mother's neck and rained kisses upon her cheeks, while Anastasia, her sister, did likewise to her father.

But their pleading seemed of no avail. The elder Pasdetouts shook their gray heads firmly in negation, though it was evident that the necessity of refusing their daughters' request pained them beyond measure.

Gently, but with decision, as one shakes a hard shelled crab from out a scalp net, the parents disentangled their daughters' arms from their shoulders; then, mastering his emotions, the father said:

"No, Anastasia and Cordelia, what you ask of us is too much! Never before have we refused a request of yours. We have moved from city to city, from state to state to the injury of my business and the destruction of your mother's health, in order to deceive people as to your ages. For the last ten years it has been nothing but move on for us, for every time the people of one place would begin to suspect your true ages you have insisted on us packing up and going elsewhere, that you might start anew at 22 and 23, respectively. We have submitted to this nomadic life for our love of you, but your most recent demand is too much. We absolutely refuse!"

The daughters sobbed like anything. In fact, they sobbed like everything.

But their firm parent remained firm.

"No," continued Mr. Pasdetout; "we will not, absolutely will not, celebrate our silver wedding again in order to prove to people that you two cannot be over 24 at the outside! The idea!"—Harper's Bazar.

TAKE WATER FOR MEDICINE.

A Health Producer Which Is Available Everywhere.

There is no doubt that we do not drink enough. Our bodies consist largely of water, and the average man needs to drink from four to six pints of water daily in order to malutain health. This is the amount of water eliminated from the body by means of the kidneys, the skin and lungs. It is evident that a fresh supply is constantly needed to supply this lost aid in the process of digestion and carry away waste matter.

If the amount of water imbibed is not sufficient for all this, the health must suffer. Air, water and food are the essentials of life in the order given.

A person can fast a long time—experiments have proved this—but that same person could not get along without water for that length of time.

As a usual thing women are the ones who suffer the most from an insufficiency of water. Mothers should see to it that their children have plenty of water to drink.

There is a diversity of opinion regarding drinking at meals. Some assert that the practice is injurious, as it dilutes the gastric juice. Others again claim that a glassful of pure drinking water taken during the process of mastication is healthful. On one point, however, all authorities agree—namely, that ice water is injurious.

Generally speaking, the theory advocated by the best physicians nowadays is to drink often and much. It cleanses the system, increases circulation and helps to make a clear complexion. Therefore, ye men and women, the latter especially, drink. Take clear, pure, sterilized water and be thankful so simple a remedy of nature is near at hand.—Table Talk.

Fireproof Safes.

"For city use in modern buildings," said a safe manufacturer, "safes are nowadays made thinner walled than formerly, thus giving them more room inside in proportion to the space the safe occupies. The modern building is fireproof, or substantially so, and in case of fire the safe does not fall down through the burned floors into a mass of burning debris in the cellar, but it stays where it has been placed, supported by the steel floor beams of the room and, with less around it to burn, subjected to comparatively less heat.

"Under such conditions the thin walled safe is as fireproof as the thick walled safe would be under the conditions in which it is used in the old style buildings, for use in which the thick walled safe is still commonly sold."—New York Sun.

Just Like a Man.

Biggs (to cabman)—What will you charge to take me and my wife to Blank's hotel?

Cabman—One dollar, sir.

Biggs—And how much for taking me alone?

Cabman—The same—one dollar.

Biggs (to his wife)—There, my dear, you see how much you are valued at.—Chicago News.

I and My.

The pronouns "I" and "my" are greatly to be avoided in general conversation. "I" do this or that; "my" children are so and so; "my" cook, "my" house, "my" equipages—such iteration sets terribly on the nerves of the listener, besides being in very bad form.—New York Tribune.

Handy.

"This man," said the keeper softly, "imagines he has millions."

"Isn't that nice?" answered the visitor. "Whenever he needs money all he has to do is to draw on his imagination."—Kansas City Times.

A Drifting Wreck.

"What is a skeptic, pa?"

"Well, the most hopeless kind of skeptic is a woman who has lost her faith in doctors."—Indianapolis Journal.

A UNIQUE CEREMONY.

Gloucester's Annual Funeral For Her Lost Fishermen.

With each returning February there is held in the ancient wave dashed town of Gloucester, Mass., a ceremony solemn in motive, impressive in form and absolutely unique in origin and character. It is Gloucester's day of mourning for her sons who, during the preceding 12 months, have gone down to death on the distant fishing grounds. Headed by the clergy and commonalty and by bereft relatives, the people of the town march in long and slow procession to the appointed place of meeting, where, during the remainder of the brief winter's day, in chant and prayer and formal addresses, the sorrow in which all share finds fitting and touching expression.

Everybody who lives in Gloucester is interested in the fishing industry, and so it falls out that the city's life is about equally made up of intervals of joy and sorrow. When summer opens, the general tone of public feeling is bright and hopeful, but at the end of the season, as the fishers come in, some with flags at half mast, others bearing fateful news, the whole town is depressed.

All the residents show a concern in the sailors who are lost and in the welfare of their families. Even the citizens of fortune in Gloucester, who suffer no personal bereavement, have been brought closely into touch with the poor fishing families through repeated tragedies at sea. The scenes in the fishing quarters during the late fall and winter months, when news of death is brought by almost every returning boat, are most pathetic. Sometimes the news comes with a shock; at others, wives and children wait for weeks in anxiety, and never know the details of the fate of their loved ones.—Truth.

TRAPPED BY LETTER.

Evildoers Are All Anxious to Hear From the Women They Love.

"It is queer what risks some men will take to get a letter from a woman they love," said an official of the general delivery department of the postoffice. "Criminals who can be found in no other way are often arrested when they call for mail at the general delivery window. Generally the men call for letters written by some woman.

"Along close to the holidays last year a Pinkerton detective came to the office and waited for three days and nights for a man wanted in the east. The detective knew that before the murder he was accused of committing the man had corresponded with a woman in the east. The detective had been waiting three days, when he received word to go to Columbus, O., as there was a letter at that office for the man. He went and had not been there long when the man made his appearance. The detective arrested him at once and proceeded to Cleveland, where the prisoner was tried and sentenced to death.

"Another instance was where not long ago the authorities were looking for a man accused of committing some big crime and had no clew at all as to where he was. So every postoffice in the country was sent word to look out for a letter for that man. Some time after one came to our office, and we at once notified the authorities. A detective came on immediately, and when the man asked for his mail he was at once arrested."—Indianapolis News.

Firing Big Guns.

The bigger the gun the shorter its life. Those monsters, the 110 ton guns, cannot be reckoned upon to fire more than 80 full charge rounds without becoming quite useless. The 67 ton gun can fire 105 rounds, while the 6 inch breechloader is good for 400 or 450 full charge rounds.

The reason of this is that the terrific heat and corroding effect of the powder wear away the bore at the chamber end, and then the shell does not catch the rifling.

There is nothing for it then but to send the gun to the factory and have the barrel bored and lined with a new tube.

Eighty shots from a 110 pound gun would be good business in any war. Where the inconvenience arises is in the fact that during peace the men cannot practice as much as desirable. Still there is a way out of it to a certain extent, for it is found that a half charge, which is sufficient for practice, wears out a gun only one-fourth as fast as a full charge, and even in a way a three-quarter charge is powerful enough.

Now a 110 ton gun, though it can fire only 80 full charges, can fire 190 three-quarter charges and 320 half charges.—New York Telegram.

Nature's Drains.

A careful survey of the underground water courses in the carboniferous limestone district of Yorkshire, England, has revealed the fact that there exists in that country an extensive system of subterranean streams, many of which issue miles away from the points called "sinks," where the water drained from the surface enters the rocks. Similar phenomena in other parts of the world, not yet so carefully investigated, occur on a much larger scale, and recent studies of the ocean bottom near the border of continents have shown that rivers of considerable size sometimes enter the sea beneath the surface.

His Point of View.

She—A married couple should pull together like a team of horses.

He—Yes, and they probably would if, like a team of horses, they had but one tongue between them.—Chicago News.

Explosive bullets were first used in India for hunting tigers and elephants.

The Doctors Extend Their Time

Owing to the Vast Numbers Who Have Been Unable to See the British Doctors, these Eminent Gentlemen Have Extended the Time for Giving their Services Free for Three Months to All Who Call Before August 20th.

Owing to the large number of invalids who have called upon the British Doctors at their office, Suite 16 and 18, Wernet block, Canton, O., and who have been unable to see them, these eminent gentlemen have, by request, consented to continue giving their services free for three months to all invalids who call upon them before August 20th.

These services will consist not only of consultation, examination and advice, but also of all minor surgical operations.

The object in pursuing this course is to become rapidly and personally acquainted with the sick and afflicted; and under no condition whatever will any charge be made for any services rendered for three months to all who call before August 20th.

The doctors treat all forms of disease and deformities, and guarantee a cure in every case they undertake. At the first interview a thorough examination is made, and if incurable, you are frankly and kindly told so, also advised against spending your money for useless treatment.

Male and female weakness, catarrh, and catarrhal deafness, also cancer, without pain or cutting all skin diseases rupture, and all diseases of the rectum, are positively cured by their new treatment.

The chief consulting surgeon of the institute, assisted by one or more of his staff associates is in personal charge.

Office hours, from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. No Sunday hours.

Special Notice—If you cannot call, send a stamp for question blank for home treatment.

AT LAST.

You can now be quickly cured of Dyspepsia, Constipation, Impure Blood and Rheumatism without going to the poor house afterward: simply take one box of DIAMOND DIGEST TABLETS and they will do you such a world of good that you will surely take another, and as they are positively guaranteed to cure any case of Dyspepsia and restore the Liver and Bowels to perfectly natural action in two weeks or money refunded, the most sensible thing you can do is to try them. If they do just what we claim, get one or two friends to try them also and collect their box covers.

For 8—25c, covers or 4—50c, covers, we will mail you a beautiful $2.00 Shirt Waist, very latest style colors and materials, or one doz. Extra Silver-Plated Tea Spoons *free*. Commence taking DIAMOND DIGEST TABLETS at once and we will furnish your home with many beautiful things along with good health.

WHITTEMORE, Mich., Oct. 21.

Dear Sirs:—Enclosed find P. O. order for 12 boxes DIAMOND DIGEST TABLETS. I can recommend them very highly for Dyspepsia and Headache as they have helped my husband wonderfully. He has been troubled for years with Dyspepsia and we have tried all the other wonderful discoveries (so called,) but with no benefit. I have several friends who wish to try the Tablets, and my husband will need more soon, so please send 12 boxes without delay. MRS. M. E. DUTTON.

Diamond Drug Co., 84 W. Broadway. N. Y

Straw Hats Must Go. Big Cut in Prices.

Bathing Suits - - - 50 cents
Outing Caps . - - - 25 cents

DOLL'S
Cash Hat AND Shirt Store

Dr. H. Lester Kutchin

EX-U. S. EXAMINING SURGEON,

Late of Chicago, Greatest Living Specialist for the Treatment and Cure of all Long-Standing and Difficult Chronic Diseases and Diseases of the Blood and Nervous System. Consulting Surgeon at Maplewood Sanitarium.

Will, by special request, meet his many patients in this county every month for the next year, and examine all afflicted free. Ohio office, Columbus, O.

The noted Author and Medical Lecturer, and greatest living Specialist for the Treatment and Cure of difficult Chronic Diseases, has consented to visit this County and meet his many patients and friends, and give ALL AFFLICTED an opportunity to consult him **Free of Charge** and secure the latest and best treatment for such diseases as the regular family physician is not prepared to treat.

DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN.

Dr. Kutchin will revisit this County every month, thus saving his patients the trouble and expense of visiting the city. And he is the only physician in this County who carries his own Diagrams to illustrate and make plain to all afflicted the cause and nature of their diseases. He promptly visits his town every four weeks and will so continue as long as God spares him to the afflicted.

CHRONIC DISEASES.

The Doctor treats **no acute diseases**, but makes a specialty of chronic and long-standing diseases. Cases given up by other doctors and pronounced incurable, he most desires to see. **Dr. Kutchin** has treated over **12,000** cases in Ohio in the last two years, many of which had been given up **as incurable**, some to be Blind, others Deaf, and a Large Number to be Invalids for Life. Now they See and Hear, and many are on the high road to Health.

The Doctor is surrounded with a fine collection of instruments for examining and treating all chronic diseases of the Head, Face, Eye, Ear, Throat, Heart, Lungs, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Skin, Brain and Nervous System, Cancers, Tumors, Piles, Swellings, Old Sores, Fits, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gout, Sick Headache, Debility, Depression of Spirits, Diseases of Children, Hereditary Diseases, etc., etc., and, in fact, **all long-standing and chronic diseases.** All surgical operations performed.

EXAMINATIONS FREE TO ALL.

Whenever it is known that **Dr. Kutchin** is stopping at a place, **crowds gather to consult him,** and it is not to be wondered at when it is remembered that in diagnosing a disease he never asks a question, but describes the different diseases better than the sick can themselves. It is a **wonderful gift** for anyone to possess, and **Dr. Kutchin's** diagnostic powers have created wonder throughout the country.

He adopted the following plan, which is peculiar to the large hospitals, and is not and never has been the practice of country doctors, viz.: he carefully notes the symptoms of the patient, and ascertains the condition of the internal organs, all of which he carefully records in his register for future reference. In this way he ascertains the true nature of the disease and its cause. When sick people consult him he readily tells them whether he can cure or help them, or whether they are beyond hope.

HIS IMPROVED METHODS OF TREATMENT

Are mild and pleasant; agree perfectly with the most delicate Lady or Child; do not reduce strength; can be used while at work, and give the greatest possible benefit in the shortest possible time. Patients can consult him or communicate with him as often as they choose, during the whole time required for the cure, without regard to where they may be, and without extra charge, thus rendering the treatment as successful and satisfactory as though they were living next door to each other.

MANHOOD PERFECTLY RESTORED.

Quick, painless and certain cure for Impotency, Lost Manhood, Spermatorrhœa, Losses, Weakness and Nervous Debility, also for Prostatitis, Varicocele, and all private diseases, whether from imprudent habits of youth or sexual excesses in mature years, or any cause that debilitates the sexual functions, speedily and permanently cured. **Consultation free and strictly confidential.** Absolute cures guaranteed in curable cases. No risk incurred.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Such as has baffled the skill of other physicians and remedies, **Dr. Kutchin** quickly cures. Cancers, Tumors, Fibroid and Polyboid Growths cured without the use of the knife. No cutting, no pain, no danger.

A LIFE OF EXPERIENCE.

The Doctor has **had a whole life** of study and experience in his profession, and enjoys advantages which fall to the lot of **but few**. After attending his Full Courses in the Medical Colleges, and **graduating with the highest honors**, he was not content to stop there, but has since attended other Colleges, and several times reviewed the whole profession; has also traveled extensively for the purpose of improvement, having visited the best Medical Colleges, Hospitals, Dispensaries, Eye, Ear, Lung and other Medical and Surgical Institutions, traveling thousands of miles, both by land and sea; **expending thousands of dollars;** improving every advantage within his command, and devoting the best years of his life to become thoroughly familiar with his profession in all its branches.

Latest Discoveries and Improvements.

Dr. Kutchin has received the most approved instruction in Analytical and Microscopical Examinations of the Blood, Urine, etc., which are now considered indispensable to a correct diagnosis in many diseases. There are many diseases which physicians in common practice do not usually treat, and are, therefore, seldom prepared with necessary and costly outfit to examine correctly, or treat with success; such cases, therefore, would do well to call at once and learn their true condition, and whether the doors of Hope are yet open, or forever closed against them.

FACTS FOR MEN OF ALL AGES.

By reason of **false modesty** the youth of our land are kept in ignorance of the ruinous results which certain solitary indiscreet practices produce. These vices when persisted in eventually undermine the constitution inducing nervous debility and premature decay. **Dr. Kutchin** has for many years enjoyed the distinction of being **the most successful and celebrated specialist** for the treatment and cure of these affections. You may consult him with complete confidence. Of all the maladies that afflict mankind there is probably none about which physicians in general practice know so little.

DELAY IS DANGEROUS.

Many diseases are so deceptive that hundreds of persons have them before they even suspect it. They know they are not well, but are perfectly ignorant of the deadly fangs which are fastening upon them, and must, sooner or later, certainly destroy them, unless rescued by a skillful hand. **Are you afflicted?** Your case may now be perfectly curable, but **Remember,** every moment of neglect brings you nearer its incurable stages, when, perhaps, the most skillful physician can render you no assistance. The present is ours, the future may be **Too Late.**

Epilepsy or Fits scientifically treated and cured by a never-failing method.

Free Examination of the Urine—Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring 2 to 4 ounces of urine, which will receive a careful chemical and microscopical examination.

Persons unskillfully treated by ignorant pretenders who keep trifling with them month after month, giving poisonous and injurious compounds, should call and see the Doctor.

☞Cases and correspondence confidential. Treatment sent C. O. D. to any part of the United States. Correspondence with invalids solicited. All letters with stamps inclosed answered free. Call and be examined and at least learn the cause of your disease, and if it can be cured. **Tape Worms** removed in from three to five hours without starvation. The remedies for the whole course of treatment are furnished from the Office or at the Institute, all at once or by the month.

CONSULTATION, EXAMINATION AND ADVICE FREE TO ALL AT THE

Hotel Conrad, Massillon, Thursday, Aug. 2, 1900

ORRVILLE, MANSION HOUSE, TUESDAY, AUG. 2

Consultation, examination and advice FREE.

Return visits made every twenty-eight days.

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS TO DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN COLUMBUS O.

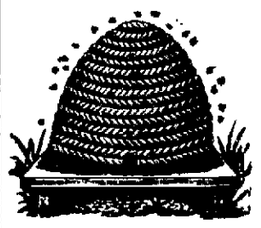
MOUNT UNION COLLEGE

The 19-20th Century school year, the 55th of the College, begins September 18, 1900. Collegiate, Academic, Normal, Oratory, Business, Music and Art departments. Increased equipments and attendance.

Total expense for tuition, board and room can be kept below $3.50 a week.

Fall term, Sept. 18-Dec. 19; Winter, Jan. 2-March 27; Spring, April 2-June 20. Summer School, June 25-August 9, 1901. Catalog free. ALLIANCE, OHIO.

Advantages are numerous and significant. The location, favorable and healthful.



Following are some of the

GREAT BARGAINS

that will be placed in the

Big Clearance Sale at the "Bee Hive"

A large lot of full Standard Calicoes at 3c yd.
1 case plain Lawn, 32 inches wide, 3½c yd.
1 case assorted Lawns and Dimities 10c and 12½c qualities, reduced to 8c yd.
1 bale Unbleached Cotton Toweling at 2½c yd.
1 bale Bleached Cotton Crash, 4c yd.
1 case Crochet Quilts at 59c, 89c and 98c each.

500 Umbrellas, mostly manufacturers' samples, about one-third of the lot are colored. The price is less than cost of material.

The Sale Will Continue for Thirty Days.

Respectfully,

ALLMAN & PUTMAN.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

HIS START IN LIFE.

A STORY THAT A DISCUSSION ON RELIGION BROUGHT OUT.

It Involved a Christian and an Infidel and a Most Remarkable Coincidence, and the Narrative Pointed a Moral as Well.

The question of religion came up the other day in the Busy Men's Lunch club, and old Parmesan, who is senior warden of St. Pecunia's church and therefore constitutes himself a defender of the faith, remarked, "You may say what you like, gentlemen, but a religious man is more apt to help those who need it than an infidel."

"I am a firm believer in Christianity," remarked Bilson, who has made a million or so in the Swamp during the last few years, "but I take exception to that statement. When it comes to helping a fellow who is down, it's about an even toss between a Christian and an infidel. You doubt it?" he continued as he saw old Parmesan shake his head. "Well, to prove what I say I will give you an episode in my own life. I came to New York in 1873 with no capital but a country made suit of clothes and a common school education. I was a lank looking young fellow, with 'hayseed' written all over me; but, like many another raw country lad, I was irresistibly attracted to the city, where I soon expected to strike the combination that would lead to fortune and fame. But before long my main thought was to keep from starving. I could get no work, and nobody would listen to me when I asked for it. I tried to keep up my courage, but in my heart I would have given anything to be back on the old farm again.

"Well, one day I grew especially desperate. The papers were full of the triumphant success of 'Billy, the Converted Bum,' who was holding revivals all over the country. And I asked myself why I, a clean, decent young fellow, who had never been a 'bum,' should be allowed to starve, while 'Billy' was living on the fat of the land. At first the wild thought came into my head to start out myself on a career of cr—I mean of revivalism under the name of 'Charley, the Converted Boy Fiend,' and rake in the shekels like 'Billy.' But somehow I felt I couldn't get down as low as that. A brilliant thought struck me, however. I would state the whole thing in an advertisement, more to relieve my feelings than with any hope of getting an answer.

"So I scraped enough money together to insert the following in one of the papers: 'If I were a drunken "bum" just taken out of the gutter, scores of kind religious people would stretch out a hand to help me. But as I am only a decent and self respecting young man, with no vices or bad habits, I am without work and starving in this great, cruel city.' And I added my initials and address.

"The next day I called to see if there might possibly be an answer and got two. The first one I opened read as follows: 'I was touched by your strange advertisement, as I myself was once in the same position. I found help through a noble Christian man, and if you will call and see me I will prove to you that there is a Christian who is able and willing to help you if you are worthy. Ask to see me personally, as I am sorry to say my partner is an infidel, and, though a good man, he might not be disposed to look at your case so kindly.'

"My heart jumped with joy on reading this kind letter, and for a little while I forgot the other one. But I soon opened it and read as follows: 'I was deeply stirred by the undertone of despair in your advertisement, as I was once as friendless as you are. I found a start in life through a noble man who, like myself, was an unbeliever. And if you will call and see me I will prove to you that there is an unbeliever who is both able and willing to give you a start in life if you are worthy. Ask to see me personally, as my partner is a Christian, and, though a good man, he might not be disposed to look on your case kindly.'

"Wonderful coincidence, wasn't it? But the most wonderful part of the story is yet to be told. These two men were partners. Each one of them was trying to do a good deed without the knowledge of the other.

"The end of the story? Well, that was interesting and remarkable too. After trying in vain to decide to which of these two gentlemen I should make myself known I determined to see them together and read the two letters to them. I did so, and you ought to have seen the look of blank surprise that came over the faces of both men as they learned that, though differing so widely in creed, they were at one in acknowledging the religion of humanity. They were silent for a few moments, and then the Christian, with tears in his eyes, grasped the hand of his partner and said:

"'Brother, I have wronged you, for I have learned that, without knowing it, you are not far from the kingdom of heaven.'

"'It is I who have wronged you,' exclaimed his partner, 'in assuming that you would not obey the teaching of your Master to feed the hungry and clothe the naked. Let us hereafter live as brothers indeed, even though we may not be able to profess the same creed. And may the unknown God whom ignorantly we worship accept us at the last.'

"These two good men gave me a start and were my dearest friends until they died. The moral of it all? Well, I think there is more goodness in the world than can be enshrined in any creed, however true."—New York Tribune.

The manufacture of quinine was begun in Philadelphia by John Farr in 1820, the year of its discovery.

COOKERY IN BOLIVIA.

The National Dish, Chupe, and How It Is Prepared.

The stoves of the Bolivian Indians are curious things. A hole is dug in the ground about 18 inches deep and a foot square, and over this is built a roof of clay with holes of different sizes to receive the various cooking pots. Roasting is done on spits passed through the holes, so that the meat comes out very much smoked unless great care is taken to have only live coals at the bottom of the oven.

The national dish and the common food of the masses is "chupe," a sort of first cousin to the Irish stew. It is a conglomerate, composed of irregular constituents from the animal and vegetable kingdoms, a mess of mutton and such other meats as are available; chicken, fish, fruits, potatoes, carrots, barley, corn, rice, onions, yams, etc., chopped up, highly seasoned with peppers and herbs and stewed to a consistency of porridge. What happens to be left from one meal simmers in the pot until the next. If the fire goes out, the "chupe" is allowed to cool, but it is warmed up again and a new supply of the ingredients added to the water logged and greasy stuff for the next meal.

In the cities, at the hotels and restaurants where there are French or Swiss cooks, the "chupe" is savory and palatable, but the farther you go from the centers of civilization the worse it gets. One eats it at first under protest, then from necessity and only to escape starvation, but finally the stomach rebels, and you limit your diet to boiled eggs and fruit, which are usually to be obtained, but the experienced traveler always takes canned meat and bread with him.—Sucre (Bolivia) Letter to Chicago Record.

STREET PARADE FLOATS.

Many Difficult Problems to Be Met In Their Construction.

"The making of decorative street floats is a difficult trade," said a New Orleans scenic artist who has had plenty of experience in the line he mentioned. "There are so many things to be considered. For instance, a float must look well both near and far. It must be able to stand a dash of rain. It must be light enough to go over any kind of street and solid enough to resist a gust of wind, and, most important of all, it must be so constructed that it will appear all right to folks in upper windows.

"Some years ago a young designer from the north made several small models for tableau cars that charmed everybody who looked at them. They were certainly very beautiful and novel, but when I was called in as an expert I said at once that they wouldn't do. They were designed to be viewed from the banquette only, and from a second story window every particle of effect would have been lost. Moreover, a lot of hidden mechanism was certain to be discovered at any elevation above 15 feet.

"The young artist frankly admitted I was right and abandoned the job. He said it involved entirely too many optical problems to suit him. When I make my drawings for a float, I calculate on a visual sweep of 30 degrees. That goes from the level of children on the pavement to people looking almost straight down from the upper floors of tall buildings. Unless such a precaution is taken the car is certain to be a failure."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Man and His Smoke.

Every little while you read that a man 96 years old and still hale and hearty has smoked all his life, but it is nevertheless a fact that smoking is very injurious. Men should be ashamed that they are unable to quit the habit. This is not written by a man who has no desire to smoke, but by a man who smokes a great deal, has tried several times to quit and couldn't do it.

When you find a boy who is pale and sick from his first smoke, remember that his father and his grandfather are to blame. It will take thousands of years to reform the world if we begin now. A boy is as certain to look for a pipe as he is to look for a sweetheart. His father was guilty of both offenses before him.—Atchison Globe.

Her Little Confidence Game.

"We're playing railroad train," she said as she pulled her father's paper away, "and I'm the conductor. Tickets, please."

He took a card from his pocket and handed it to her. She looked at it intently for a minute and then handed it back. "That was issued yesterday," she said, "and isn't good today. You'll have to pay cash or get off the train."

He gave her a dime. He knew he had been "worked," but what else could he do?—Chicago Post.

Some Big Salaries.

Speaking of big salaries, the biggest on record was paid to George Gould. For ten years' work his father gave him $5,000,000. The account went down as "for services rendered." That was at the rate of $500,000 a year.

The highest salary ever paid a railroad president was the $75,000 a year that went to Sir William C. Van Horn when he was president of the Canadian Pacific.—New York Press.

At His Word.

Customer—You sell cracked eggs at half price, do you not?

Clerk—Yes'm. We always make a 50 per cent reduction on cracked goods. Anything else today?

Customer—Yes; you may give me a dollar's worth of cracked wheat. Here's 50 cents.—Columbus (O.) State Journal.

Home Manners.

The young wife's ideals begin to be shattered when she sees her husband put his feet on the best chair.—Philadelphia Record.

VISIT TO CHINA'S RULERS

Call of Foreign Ministers' Wives on the Empress Dowager.

IMPRESSIONS OF MRS. CONGER.

An Account by the American Minister's Wife of a Visit to the Forbidden City at Peking—Cordiality Shown by the Empress—Wonders of the Chinese Court.

Mrs. Conger, wife of Major Edwin H. Conger, United States minister to China, described in a letter written to a friend at Des Moines, Ia., the visit made by her and the wives of the other foreign ministers at Peking to the empress dowager last winter, says the New York Sun. She says:

"There is one more thing I must tell you about, because I think you will see much in it. It is of a visit that the foreign ministers' wives made to the empress dowager. It is stated, and said to be true, that she had never seen a foreign woman and that a foreign woman had never seen her. The idea was conceived that the empress dowager be asked that she allow an audience to the seven foreign ministers' wives. They wished to pay their compliments to her on her sixty-fourth birthday. The audience was granted after some delay, and Dec. 13 was decided upon.

"At 10:30 mounted escorts, sent by the yamen, went to each legation and escorted the ladies to the British lega-

MRS. E. H. CONGER.

tion, Lady Macdonald being doyenne. Each lady was in a sedan chair, having five chair bearers and two mounted maffoos. From the British legation we started at 11 o'clock for the Forbidden City to see the empress dowager. Can you see the picture—seven chairs with five bearers and two maffoos each, and from 50 to 60 mounted Chinese escorts sent by the yamen?

"When we reached the gate of the Forbidden City, we had to leave our chairs, bearers, maffoos, escorts all. Inside the gate were seven red upholstered chairs in a line, with six bearers each and many escorts on foot. We were taken to another gate, where, inside, we found a fine railroad coach, given by France. We entered this fine car, and many eunuchs, dressed in black, pushed and hauled us to another stopping place, where we were received by many officials, offered tea, etc. This railroad passed through a beautiful city, clean and imperial. After tea serving we were escorted to the palace. Our heavy garments were taken, and we were ushered into the presence of the emperor and empress dowager. We stood according to rank and bowed. Our first interpreter presented each lady to Prince Ching, and he, in turn, presented us to the empress dowager. Then Lady Macdonald read a little speech in behalf of the ladies. The empress dowager responded through Prince Ching; another bow on our part; then each lady was escorted to the throne, where she bowed and courtesied to the emperor, who reached out his hand to each; then a bow and a courtesy to the empress dowager. She reached out both hands, and we stepped forward to her. She took both of ours, then placed upon the finger of each lady a beautiful heavy chased gold Chinese ring, set with a large, fine pearl.

"After thanking her we backed from the throne and took our places below, as before. From here we were escorted by many, many richly dressed, highly painted, decorated young Chinese women and the Chinese officials to the banquet hall, where a large table was filled to overflowing with Chinese and European food. Prince Ching, Princess Ching and five other princesses sat at the table with us. The empress dowager and Princess Ching were dressed in most exquisitely embroidered rich satins and silks, with large pearl decorations.

"They were not painted and their hair was not extended to the extreme. The young princesses were beautifully and carefully dressed in rich, fine, embroidered satins in bright colors. They had painted faces, hair extended and elaborately ornamented and had long, gold finger protectors. They were pictures. The empress dowager and all of her court have large feet. They are Manchurians. The binding of feet is losing its popularity among the highest classes. Everywhere with us were Chinese interpreters, who spoke English and French well.

"After this meal we were invited into other rooms and offered cigarettes and tea. The table was cleared away and we were invited into the hall again. There sat the empress dowager, and we gathered about her as before. She seemed bright and happy. Her face was aglow with good will. There was no trace of cruelty to be seen. In simple expressions she welcomed us, but her actions were full of freedom and warmth. She arose and wished us well. She reached both hands toward each lady and then to herself, and said with much enthusiastic earnestness:

"'One family, all one family.'

"Everything she said was in Chinese. She presented to each lady the empress, the emperor's wife, who gave her hand to each. The empress is young and what is called a beautiful Chinese woman. She wore the decorations, paint, etc., of the young women.

"The empress dowager bade each lady goodby and then went to the theater. We soon followed with our large and beautiful escorts and listened to and saw a Chinese theater at its very best. After about one hour's stay, interpreters explaining the plays and tea being served all the while, we were escorted back to the banquet hall and seated as before at a loaded table of much food. Again we were taken to other rooms and the tables cleared away. Once more we were permitted to see the empress dowager. She was very cordial, and when tea was passed to us she stepped forward and tipped each cup of tea to her own lips. She took a sip, then lifted the cup on the other side to our lips and said again:

"'One family, all one family.'

"Here she presented us more beautiful gifts, all alike. After this wonderful dream day, so very unreal even to the seeming, we reached home at 5 o'clock. In these foreign countries Americans and English are almost, if not quite, one people. It is often, very often, said by the English, American and other foreign countries that English and American are all the same. Only think, China after centuries and centuries of locked doors has now opened them a little. No foreign woman ever saw the rulers of China before, and no Chinese ruler ever saw a foreign woman before. Think of this: English was the first language spoken to them by foreign women. English is the commercial language of China, and women took English into the Forbidden City and to the very throne of China and gave it in an English woman's thought.

"My first boy tried to impress upon me what a great thing had come into my life in this visit to royalty. He said: 'Madame much grand thing came to you. Emperor came down from heaven. No foreign lady see him; few Chinamen. He came down from heaven. You very blessed.' He opened his eyes, rolled them up, shook his head and pointed up to impress upon me the great honor and blessing we had received.

"To him it was all to see the emperor, little or nothing to see the empress dowager. She is a woman. The emperor is sacred to the Chinese. He is walled in his city and is not to be seen by his subjects, nor is he to see them. He learns nothing of his country or countrymen by observation or experience. How can this empire grow in strength and glory in such bondage? Everything about this China is made up of the seeming improbable. It is the extreme of all we can dream. While our loved thoughts often turn homeward, on the whole, we are getting much value out of China, and I predict that through good cheer and good will we may not come away with any feelings of regret in ourselves or others that have come to this faroff land. Mr. Conger's labors increase as new questions keep coming up to be met."

TIPS FROM UNCLE SAM.

A Decision Favorably Received by the Porters In Pullman Cars.

Far out on the prairies, in the depths of the Rockies, beside the mixed drinks Mississippi and in the greenwood retreats to the north, the other morning a glad word was being passed from mouth to mouth by the dusky porters of the Pullman cars, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. The colored wearers of natty blue uniforms and white caps were calling one to the other, as long trains halt parallel at sidings, that the government at Washington has decided to allow porters' tips in the expense accounts of United States employees traveling on duty by rail.

For many years the brisk wielders of the broom and the shoebrush have been as loathe to see a government employee in a berth as to see a deadhead. "It wuh shuh as losin a policy dat dem guv'men' fellers wouldn't give up no quahtah when a feller bresh 'em down. Dey wuz bad ez de bigem bugs wot goes on passes. Nevah seed eithah one on 'em git gen'rous." So an oldish knight of the Pullman summed up the situation. He added: "Ev'ry man wot travel on de sleepahs be glad dat new rule. Now we git wot's comin to us foh ouh abduous labahs."

The government had never until the other day allowed a tip in a traveling expense bill. Then the comptroller, after worrying four months over a contract nurse's bill for 50 cents for a fee after a trip from Chicago to San Francisco, allowed the item. The contract nurse had in the meantime asked, begged and even prayed that the remainder of his expense account be allowed without the 50 cents. His answer was a chilling statement that the whole bill must wait decision as to the disputed item.

The government decision not only overjoyed the porters, but it caused some comment in the great wholesale houses, for each of which dozens of drummers are nightly on the road. Some of them allow tips; some do not. With them the totality of the fees is hundreds of dollars a year, but with the government the sum will be in the tens of thousands of dollars.

Their Worst Fears Realized.

The Chinese Boxers are firmly opposed to railroad trains, says the Philadelphia Bulletin. What would be their emotions if they were suddenly confronted with the erratic automobile?

THE FIRST CASE.

Hemperly & Howells, as a Law Firm, Make Their Debut in Court.

Hemperly & Howells, representing W. A. Pietzeker, of this city, today began proceedings in the common pleas court against Paul D. Wampler, a coal driller, residing west of the city, to collect $300 said to be due on a promissory note. This is the first case filed by the firm since its organization, a few days ago.

Military Band at Hospital.

The Military band, of this city, will render a concert at the state hospital on Friday evening. The following programme has been arranged by Director Ess:

March—The Man Behind the Gun.....Sousa
Overture—Barber of Seville.....Rossini
Waltz—Don't be Cross.....C. Zeller
Overture—Descriptive—The Fall of Jericho.....Maillochand
Flower Song—Hearts and Flowers....Tobani
March—American Republic.....Thiele

HORRIBLE AT NOME

Army Surgeon Ebert Said There Was No Method for Cleaning the Town.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Surgeon General Sternberg received a report from Surgeon R. G. Ebert, of the army, dated Nome Harbor, Alaska, June 20, which gives the details of the conditions existing at that place. He says that within two or three weeks the population has increased from 2,700 to 20,000, with tents and buildings irregularly located along the beach.

The sanitary conditions were very crude in the first place, and with the influx of the new population have become much worse. He describes a horrible condition existing, as there is no method of cleaning up the town, and no provisions for the destruction of accumulations of garbage and filth.

Brigadier General Jones Dead.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Brigadier General Patrick Henry Jones died at his home at Port Richmond, Staten Island, aged 70 years.

Elevator Destroyed In Buffalo.

BUFFALO, July 25.—Fire destroyed the Eastern, with its contents, valued at $750,000. All a total loss.

TODAY'S MARKETS

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

The following tables show the fluctuations of stock, as reported by T E Drake's exchange:

NEW YORK.

	Opening	High.	Low.	Closing
American Sugar	127½	127¾	126½	127⅛
American Tobacco	96¾	98¼	96	97¼
Atchison (Pfd.)	69½	69⅝	68½	69⅜
C. B. & Q.	126¼	126½	126	126⅛
Federal Steel	34½	34⅝	33¾	34½
U. S. Leather (pfd)	68⅛	68½	68⅛	68⅛
Manhattan	90⅛	90⅞	90	90⅛
Missouri Pacific	50	50⅜	50	50⅛
Louisville & Nashville	72⅞	73⅛	72⅞	73

CHICAGO.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest	Closing
Wheat.				
Aug	74⅜	74¾	73½	74⅝
Sept	75⅛	75¾	74⅜	75⅝
Corn.				
Aug	38½	38¾	37½	38⅞
Sept	38⅛	38¼	37⅛	38¾
Oats.				
Aug	23¾	23¾	23⅜	23¾
Sept	23⅛	23⅛	23¼	23
Pork.				
Sept	11 85	11 90	11 70	11 77
Lard				
Sept	6 80	6 80	6 75	6 75

CHICAGO, July 25.—[By Associated Press]—Cattle steady: steers $5.15@$5.75; hogs lower, $4.95@$5.40.

TOLEDO, July 25.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat 77⅛.

The Massillon Market.

The following prices are paid by Massillon merchants today:

GRAIN, HAY, STRAW AND WOOL.

Wheat (old)	77
Hay, per ton	10 00 to 12 00
Straw, per ton	5 50
Corn	47
Oats	28
Clover Seed	4 25-4 50
Timothy Seed	1 25 to 1 30
Rye, per bu	50
Barley	48
Flax seed	1 50
Wool (unwashed, fine)	14-15½
Wool (unwashed, medium)	20-21

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, per bushel new	50-60
Beets, per doz. bunches	25
Apples	60-75
Cabbage, per dozen	40-50
Evaporated apples	08 to 10
White beans	2 00
Onions	75

BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY

Butter	14-16
Eggs	12
Chickens, live, apiece	25-30
Chickens, dressed	11

MEATS AND CHEESE.

Ham	11
Shoulder	07
Lard	07
Sides	06 to 07
Cheese	12

The following are retail prices:

Bran, per 100 lbs	90
Middlings per 100 lbs	90

Notice to Contractors.

Notice is hereby given that until the 14th day of August, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education of Tuscarawas Township, Stark County, Ohio, for the building of a new school house on the lot situated in Sub-District No. 6, of said Township, and according to the plans and specifications on file in the Clerk's office. Each bid shall contain the name of every person interested in the same and shall be accompanied by a sufficient guarantee of some disinterested person that, if the bid is accepted, a contract will be entered into and a performance of it properly secured. When both labor and material are embraced in the work, bids for each must be separately stated in the bid with the price thereof. None but the lowest responsible bid will be accepted, and the board reserves the right to reject all the bids or accept any bid for both labor and material which is the lowest in the aggregate.

By order of the Board of Education of Tuscarawas Township.

A. C. KLINGELSMITH, Clerk.
BEECH GROVE, Stark Co., O., July 16, 1900.

A DAY IN WALL STREET.

Weakness of the Market Showed Progressive Development During the Day. Gold Shipments Expected.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Those who have sought to read in the recent stock market a reflection of general conditions were still further confounded by the course of Tuesday's market. The weakness, which showed progressive development during the day, could not be adequately accounted for by anything in the news of the day. But as the result of efforts by professional speculators to take their profits, without any general demand for stocks to absorb the offerings, the day's movement was capable of explanation. Efforts were made to sustain the market in the morning by manipulation of a few of the specialties, especially Sugar and the Tobacco shares. Later in the day tobacco was exclusively relied upon as a sustaining influence, and finally the stock, after having been pushed up nearly five points, dropped back more than two in the general weakness with which the market closed. Tobacco's net gain was 2¾, but all of the earlier rise in Sugar was wiped out. Many stocks show losses for the day of a point or upward.

There was realizing in evidence from the opening, but the first point of acute weakness to develop was in Brooklyn Transit. The recent advance in this stock has evidently been in anticipation of the favorable decision announced late Monday on the right of the company to charge 10 cent fares to Coney Island and realizing was very large during the day. The last price Tuesday was 56 compared with 60 late Monday afternoon. For the rest the market showed the natural result of a manipulated advance in the growth to rather top heavy proportions of a long interest to realize. Doubtless the most potent influence in the reaction was the portentious growl emitted by the recognized recent bear leader from his European retirement in an interview. The outside interest in the market proved wholly inadequate to absorb the offerings to realize and a rapidly declining scale of prices was the natural result. There was a feeling of doubt aroused in the minds of speculators by the general scepticism expressed by public commentators over Monday's rise, which was universally attributed to artificial manipulation. The weekly report from the weather bureau on the crops showing the lack of moisture in the corn belt caused renewed apprehension regarding that crop and the corn carrying roads suffered accordingly.

The non-engagement of gold for export Monday, which caused some feeling of relief in the then optimistic mood of speculation, gave place Tuesday to a fresh conviction that a large outgo of gold is imminent, and that a period of stringency in the money market later in the summer can hardly be avoided.

There were a few large individual transactions in bonds, but the market generally continued dull and irregular. Total sales, par value, $1,030,000.

United States old 4s, coupon, and the new 4s declined ⅛ in the bid price.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Bearish foreign news and an apathetic outside attitude were largely responsible for weakness in wheat Tuesday, September closing 1½@⅝c under Monday. Corn closed 1@1⅛c down, and oats ¼c depressed. Provisions at the close were unchanged to 5c down.

More Troops From Cuba.

NEW YORK, July 25.—The United States transport Sedgwick, from Matanzas, with a battalion of the Second infantry on board, arrived.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, July 24.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, 74@75c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow shelled, 47@48c; No. 2 yellow ear, 47½@48½c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 30½@31c; No. 2 white, 30@30½c; extra No. 3 white, 29½@30c; regular No. 3, 28½@29c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $15.25@15.50; No. 2 do, $13.50@14.50; packing hay, $7.00@7.50; clover, $12.50@13.00; loose, from wagon, $16.00@16.25.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 22@22½c; creamery, Elgin, 21½@22c; Ohio, 18@18½c; dairy, 15@16c; low grades, 11@12½c.

EGGS—Fresh, candled, 13½@14c; southern eggs, 12@13c.

CHEESE—Full cream, Ohio, 9¾@10c; three-quarters, 9¼@9½c; New York state, full cream, new, 10½@11c; Ohio Swiss, 12½@13½c; Wisconsin, 14½@15c; 5-pound brick cheese, 11½@12c; limburger, new, 11½@12c.

POULTRY—Chickens, live, small, 60@65c; large, 80@90c per pair; spring chicksns, live, 14@16c per pound; dressed chickens, 12½@13c per pound; live geese, 75c@$1.00 per pair; turkeys, 7@8c per pound; dressed, 12@13c per pound; ducks, dressed, 12@13c per pound; live, 75c@$1.00 per pair.

PITTSBURG, July 24.

CATTLE—Receipts light and market steady. We quote as follows: Extra heavy, $5.50@5.70; prime, $5.40@5.50; good, $5.15@5.30; tidy, $5.00@5.15; good grass cattle, $4.70@5.00; fair grass cattle, $4.60@4.90; fair grass cattle, $4.15@4.50; common, $3.50@4.00; heifers, $3.50@4.60; oxen, $2.50@4.00; bulls and stags, $3.00@4.25; common to good fat cows, $2.50@4.30; good fresh cows, $35.00@48.00; fair cows and springers, $20.00@30.00; bologna cows, $10.00@15.00.

HOGS—Receipts light; market fairly active on light weights and good pigs, while heavy weights only steady. We quote: Prime pigs, $5.70@5.75; best Yorkers and mediums, $5.65@5.70; heavy hogs, $5.55@5.60; light Yorkers, $5.65@5.70; roughs, $3.75@5.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The supply was light and market steady. We quote as follows: Choice wethers, $4.50@4.60; good, $4.20@4.40; fair mixed, $3.85@4.00; common, $1.50@2.50; choice lambs, $5.25@5.50; common to good, $3.00@5.00; veal calves, $6.50@7.00; heavy and thin, $4.00@5.00.

CINCINNATI, July 24.

HOGS—Market steady at $4.75@5.50.

CATTLE—Market strong at $3.00@5.85.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep steady at $2.25@4.00. Lambs—Market steady at $4.00@6.00.

NEW YORK, July 24.

WHEAT—Spot market weak; No. 2 red, 82⅝c f. o. b, afloat; No. 2 red, 79⅝c in elevator; No. 1 northern Duluth, 84⅝c f. o. b. afloat to arrive; No. 1 hard Duluth, 86⅝c f. o. b. afloat to arrive.

CORN—Spot market weak; No. 2, 45⅝c f. o. b. afloat and 45½c in elevator.

OATS—Spot market dull; No. 2, 27½@28c; No. 3, 27c; No. 2 white, 20@20½c; No. 3 white, 28½c; track mixed western, 27½@29c; track white western, 28½@34c; track white state, 28½@34c.

CATTLE—No trading; feeling steady. Latest London and Liverpool cables quote United States cattle higher at 12½@13½c per pound; refrigerator beef lower at 8½@9c per pound.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep steady; lambs slow but steady. Sheep, $3.50@4.55; lambs, $5.50@4.55; culls, $4.25@4.50.

HOGS—Market feeling firm for live hogs.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®